THE LIBERATOR.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 26, CORNWILL.

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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. 17 All remittances are to be made, and all letter. ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to firected, (post paid, ) to the General Agent TTERMS - \$2 50 per annum, payable in ad. or \$3 00 at the expiration of six months. Triccopies will be sent to one address for ten

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WY. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 18.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

of in the last number of the Liberator, we laid our readers the strong and excellent Protest gint American Slavery, signed by the formidable et of THREE HUNDRED AND THREE retalist Ministers in the United States. Below asynopsis of the reasons for not signing the Pro-M. given by those ministers of that denomination declined appending their names to it. This dement of our paper has never contained an article

MASONS FOR NOT SIGNING THE PROTEST. he language of the Resolution which originated in reference to the duty of the Co They shull publish the Protest and Signath the reasons offered by those who do not it was not, therefore, contemplated to pub names of those who might vindicate the inme name of the property of the measure adoption of Slavery, or object to the measure adoption of the name of this class would have been up had not individuals seen fit to address the ee through periodicals, rather than by the ed, that of private letters. Th se contemplated, that of private arters. The arks which have been made, charging upon the mators of the Protest a design to hold up to be edium those brethren who might be found to from them, were entirely gratuitous, and sa of not in the least of true tolerance, or that any that thinketh no evil.' And so also with g declamation in respect to the movement itical, in direct violation of the preface of otest itself, which professes only the adding ething to the moral power that is creating a at the monstrous wrongs of Slavery, that shall gather strength and greatness till hu ture cannot withstand the majesty of the and to 'let the oppressed go free.' If such a ement is political, it is the politics of Christian If such a ment is pointed, it is the pointes of christian-at cannot be set aside by him who regards glas of humanity as older than charters and of sele, and who, as a minister of Christ, must h the dulies as well as the doctrines of Chriswhat is to be done, as well as what is to iered. The fears expressed concerning the ation, in like manner as the question ne been occasioned by overlooking two facts et from a Convention or Association, and is rent matter from a document origiing with a regularly constituted denominational invention or Association. And, second, if there

emn ourselves for doing as others, with a less beral and Christianizing creed, have done, 'Union strength,' but only where purity is the binding iple, and tolerance is the test of faith. Alarge pumphlet would be required to publish to letters entire as received, but many of them alog a repeat the ideas of others, and it is thought best tive a general synopsia, whereby the reasons of several writers will be concisely given. In a cases, the whole letter may be published, for singularity of the reasons offered against the

tendency in this movement to separate us. as ilar matters have separated Conventions, it

show that our boasts of possessing a better re-

more affectionate and fraternal faith, only

while function will be attempted in reference to a whole matter, and no misrepresentation shall cur which care can possibly prevent. (1) Refusal to sign the Protest is made .-Because Slavery has existed from time imme

al, and belongs to the essential order of things. Because 'justifiable means,' alluded to in the Because the whole matter of Slavery is a po-

destion, with which we have nothing to do. ment difficulties between the States, and the Slavery movement originated with foreigners, would destroy the Republic by aiming to de-the spirit of union between the States.

Because the condition of the Slaves is better an that of the Africans, or the lower classes Because the evils of Slavery were entailed

mother country upon the Colonies, against Because of the example of Jesus, who did t against Slavery that existed in his day.

ace with law, we should not wish others fere with the enjoyment of our rights. Because the Protest may kindle fires of disomination, that will burn till charity consumed, and dismemberment ensues.

les the instances of divisions in other minations, from the introduction of the Slavery g with the matter. Because the reasons which will justify this

test, will justify the issuing of one against and as and we should have them without number, if nied out the principle.

Because it is designed as a test, to expose to

nd abhorrence those who do not sign it. Became the Apostles left no protests against 17, but, on the contrary, gave full instructions

cause the assertion in the Protest, in

e, to no one having a right to own his fellow og is opposed to the parental and matrimo Because all interference with the condition

Saves only serves to increase the evils of situation. The laws against permitting them in to read and write, had their origin in such cause the Slaves cannot be benefitted by

but must ever be reduced below the whites two races can never live in peace on the quality; and while they are in the same the one will be master of the other. wants of society around us, and in

with the mote in our brother's eye, we forge hat is in our own eye. a on the apread of the spirit of the gospel, mainters cannot preach the gospel, if they are to be favorable to the Protest; it will shut out from the South, and destroy all our influtiere.

Because the Protest savors too much of mod-

tionism, and goes against chartered rights cause it has a tendency to unchristianize

Because it is impolitic,
Because it will separate Universalists, and

to a distinct body west of the Monatains.

cease Abolitionism has no piety, but is

'Vision, with selfish aims.

lecase if Slavery is abolished, there will

pampers to each State in the Union, if cause a severe direct taxation would be

the two millions of alayes were let loose, in or-prepare and furnish means to defend comministers are bound to live at peace

n, and this feelings of some, so that we

rk City; Jan

one our duty is to preach the gospel-

(i) These appropriate introductory remarks are by  $B_{\rm RER}$   $B_{\rm ACON}$ , in behalf of the Committee.— $Ed.\ Lib$ 



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1846.

28. Because no good can arise from simply a rotest; it is utterly uscless.
29. Because the signing of it would immediate-

ments of the Protest.

31. Because nobody has authority to ask for my signature—I do not recognize nor concede the right or business of any man or body of men to coerce or Dear brother in the com

Ocar me to sign the Protest.

32. Because we are all slaves—some to pride,

isters of the gospel, to discuss matters and subjects or the vengeance of a just and an omniscient God, regarding our slaves at home. Those that suffer I could only regard your exertions as stark madness,

Two brief letters will now be given entire:-

1 decline. My reasons are, to be brief,—
1. Because Slavery existed in the days of the Pa-

triarchs and Prophets.

2. Because it is sunctioned in the Old Testament. Because it is nowhere condemned in the Bible. ing of C. Because, 'what God reveals, 'tis quite enough pieces.

II. 'As God works all things after the council of his act in the matter-and, my not being a free agent,

LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT

VIEWS OF THE COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND THE AGREEMENT WITH BELL. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

HAWICE, TEVIOTDALE, March 8, 1846. DEAR FRIEND :

It is first day. I stay in my house till 7-then must go and lecture on Non-Resistance, though so able champion of the stolen man's right hourse and sore in my lungs, by reason of a cold, that Should you ever visit this locality, I I can hardly speak aloud. This town has 6000 in- py if you would consider my house your home while habitants-lies on the river Teviot, in Teviotdale, 50 you may remain. Excuse me for sending the enmiles south of Edinburgh, 20 miles from the junction closed contribution of the Teviot and Tweed, and near the border between England and Scotland. I lecture here four times-twice on Slavery and Free Church. I can spend this day no better than to copy for you the following. It speaks for itself.

PERTH, Jan. 26, 1846.

DEAR MR. WRIGHT:

good of the world, the very 'salt of the earth,' and so Abbey; built awful corruption and inhumanity, is really incredible. and justly loved by thousands in this kingdom. But for slavery, I believe America might be the first nation on the earth; but for slavery, I believe her reformatory influence might be felt and obeyed by evfellow mea in America might prove the most triumery civilized power; but for slavery, I believe our daunted laborers in the cause of morals and religion. Slavery is the bane-the worm of corruption at the root of the social system of America, and until it is

It grieves me to think that men, holding the office of Christian ministers, should give the wicked cause to praise them, and be found associated with the vilest of human kind. But, however trying to my feelings it may be to abandon as the most savage beings,

pretences for the love of peace and unity in the

this is nonsense

I am, with best wishes and respects,

Your sincere friend,

JAMES MILLER.

ORCHARD, TEVIOTDALE, March 11, 1846. DEAR GARRISON

ly terminate my influence in this (a Southern) city and State, and Universalism is of more consequence and to have been founded in 456. The Coldess once 30. Because I cannot subscribe to all the senti. had a University here. It was the capital of the Pictish kingdom-now a pretty little village, about

ABERNETHY, Jan. 6, 1846.

Some to passions, &c.

Thanks, hearty and unfeigned, for the pamphlets.

Because the slaves at the South are better off, in every respect, than the free blacks at the lution of the American Union.' I must confess that North, and generally enjoy more of the comforts of till now, I was very ignorant of the condition of the 34. Because slavery is not a religious, but a circular distriction.

35. Because the Protest emanated from an irreposible meeting, where grains with the condition of the United States, its internal government, and the basis of its confederacy. I had not conceived that such an amount of injustice was inwrought in its Constitution so. Because its Protest emanates from an irresponsible meeting, where action was taken without
soy delegated authority.

-that each State was linked to another by blood and
robbery, and maintained and defended by might and
tyranny. And all this by churches and ministers

product step for us, as a denomination, to take, to commence the discussion and agitation of this intricate and differently viewed subject.

37. Because we have all that we can do, as minwas placed beyond the influence of public opinion, most, bound in the strongest chains, and kept in the darkest prisons, should engage our sympathy and be liberated first.

The darkest prisons, should engage our sympathy as I do, that the United States of America, strong and powerful though she be, fortified and entrenched by wealth, arms, prejudices and passions of bad men, and a time-serving priesthood, yet that government, these states, and their boasted confederation, are assailable and vulnerable. The progress of public opinion, the force of truth, the power of reason, and the omnipotency of religion, shall soon, by the blessing of God, break them asunder, and dash them in

And the dismemberment of these States may be nearer than we think. America contains within her own bosom elements sufficient, at no distant hour, to accomplish her destruction-to do all, in short, own will, he has permitted the blacks to be enslaved by the American people, and works that Slavery according to his will, and has not influenced me to act in the matter—and, my not being a free agent.

As God works all things after the council of its accomption her destruction—to a set, in sacra, the state of freedom could desire. Justice, right and truth are progressing. 'Great is the truth, and it shall prevail.' But because we see these signs of the times, and are certain of a successful issue to the great and glorious cause, the friends of liberty are by no means to slack their hands, or cease their efforts, but rather, by more united exertions, help to hasten their brethren's emancipation

Whether, then, your noble efforts be directed against the unholy union of those States, which under the name and guise of Liberty, tramples upon her sacred rights and laws, or whether directed against the effects of that ungodly compact, in detail, may God prosper your philanthropic endeavors. The work is great and good. I am proud to have it in my power to say a word of encouragement to any one connected with the cause, and more especially to the

Should you ever visit this locality, I shall be hap-

My dear brother, Yours very faithfully, A. POLLOCK BLACK.

Kesso Tweeddale March 14, 1846. DEAR GARRISON :

This is a sweet town, of 5000 inhabitants, on left bank of the Tweed, near the entrance of the I have read your pamphlet on the Dissolution Teviot into it, 30 miles up the river from Berwick. OF THE AMERICAN UNION.' So hideous does slavery At the South are the Cheviot hills-to the North appear, as there represented, and so diabolical are West and West, the Eildon and Minto hills. Near the sentiments of men whom I have hitherto been by is Ednam, where Thomson, author of the 'Seaaccustomed to view as the noble, the wise, and the sons, was born. In Kelso are the remains of an old amazingly absurd and inconsistent the vauntings of where monks played off their tom-foolery in the shape American republicanism and liberty, while one sixth of hely prayers, hely confessions, hely songs, hely of the population is held in the most abject slavery bowings, holy kneelings, holy crossings, and all sorts by these vaunters and boasters of freedom, that I of holy rites and forms; no more acceptable to Him really know not what to think-such has been the who is a Spirit, than the shouts and dances around perturbation of mind which the revelations of the Moloch. A little above the town is Roxburgh Castle, amphlet have occasioned within me. The Ameri- where kings and queens, 700 years ago, played with can people and Constitution seem to me to form the kingdoms as boys de with marbles. There are lots most perfect anomaly which history has ever record- of interesting places and things in and about Kelso How slavery can find any sympathy in those but I cannot mind them now. I had rather send the who have declared so much about independence and following extract from a letter, written by a dear, freedom is to me incomprehensible. How piety can noble man, the friend of the people, and a minister, exist and revivals of religion take place amid such a son of the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, of Bristol, known

STAND, BEAT MANCHESTER, ?

phant harbingers, and the most successful and un-I was delighted to get even that little line. You ought not to be among those cold, bleak Grampions at this time of the year. You ought to be at my mother's, in the South, or down here with us. removed, it is atterly impossible that that country speak from experience of the wearing life of an Apostle; and as yours is now anything but an iron constitution, you have no right to throw away what strength you have yet remaining. Susan and I will

You ask my opinion of the AMERICAN UNION. en who rank high as senators, judges, doctors of in its relation to slavery, as developed in your Disso divinity, and the like, yet the truth must be spoken | lution pamphlet. 1 must say, I was amazed when I would not, dare not, keep back one single iots of read it, and thought of it. I was quite unprepared for the strength of pro-slavery influence in the I pronounce slavery wrong, impious, bratalizing, Union. We, in this country, are accustomed to condamnable, With circumstances I have nought to do. sider the United States a free government-more Let every man act as in the sight of God, and there free than our own; but it appears that it is so formed will be no supposed mitigating circumstances in the as to perpetuate slavery. It seems grossly inconsis case. Those men are blind, willingly and knowingly tent, that, after fighting to throw off the yoke of blind, who affirm the impossibility or impracticability wood, which England had fixed, they should turn of abolition. The method of acting with slavery round and rivet the yoke of iron on a large portion of should be the same as was and is done with drunkentheir own population. If they had distinctly spoken
ness, drunkards, and drunkard-makers. Social cusof slaves, I should have had a higher idea of their tom was strong for the latter; but some one had to consistency; but the evasive expressions you quote begin, to become singular, to endure obloquy and per- seem to show that they knew they were doing wrong secution, before the tide of public opinion was Henceforth, I shall not think so highly of WASH changed, and the 'Alcoholic' trade was pronounced INGTON, and the rest, whom we have been trained famous. So must it be with slavery. Shallow to admire as the patterns of Christian slaveholders.

It is often said, both in England and America, that churches; ideas of delicacy and difficulty in dealing we English are nearly as bad, in consequence of our with deacons, ministers and others; fears for politi- aristocratic influence, and the condition of our workcal disturbances and riots and bloodshed, Se. -all ing population. But I never met an English laborer, however much oppressed, who wished to be an Ameri-Well, a goodly number have declared a wer of ex- can slave. Cruel enough are they sometimes in Engtirpation against American Slavery, and it only re- land, but I believe English blood would always shu quires that men not individually, and there will be der at selling humanity like horse-flesh, and breeding formed one overwhelming and all powerful phalanx, their own sons and daughters for bondage. Yet these which shall make 'a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether,' and we will bring this iniquitous state of things makes republicanism a by-word and system to naught, and consign it to everlasting oblivers. of our aristocracy! We are bad enough: we deny the right of voting to the poor: but to add their votes (or three-fifths of them) to the masters, is a consummation of tyranny which I could hardly have

believed. I am not politician enough to decide on sons of Africa! Would that I could console you the propriety of dissolving either the American or the British Union; but that the Free States are now you as our brethren; yes, on a level with ourselves. trampled upon, and that the American Government, Your tyrant masters, and not you, we regard as sunk so far from being a model to the world, is really a below the brutes. tyrannical and humanity-crushing alliance, seems to
me plain. It makes me shudder to see such fearful hold in utter detestation the horrible compact which evils. Nothing but faith in Christianity could sup- you have so ably exposed, and feel indignant at the port me. But war and slavery are doomed. It is insult which the Free Church has offered to Christionly the good that can live

Thine ever, PHILIP P. CARPENTER. H. C. NRIGHT.

Japacnon, March 16, 1846.

DEAR GARRISON Tais is a most beautiful town, on the banks of the with them. Jed-once the principal border town, now the counion. Bight hundred years ago, this town, with its behalf of American Slaves! agnificent Abbey, was the theatre of constant strife and blood in the border wars. It has been a golgo-tha and a field of blood. It stands about two miles rom the confluence of the Jed with the Teviot .-But I wish to spatch the moments, while staying here, to transcribe the following letter, written by man who spent three or four years all over Eng. DEAR GARRISON: land and Scotland, agitating the great question of Suffrage; and who has acted no inconsiderable part nowned in Scottish and English history, in connexion in this mevement, as well as in carrying the Re. with Wallace, Bruce, Edward, Northumberland, and form Bill.

ARBROATH, Jan. 2, 1846.

the American Union.' What a basis of representa-tion and political Union! But the evil lies deep Leith. lam to lecture here on non-resistance and in the condition of American society. The ideas slavery four times. It is Sunday-the day that is called of the people must undergo a great change, be- holy, and which religionists, whose religion is an obfore the slaves can be freed. In fact, the slave is held servance, an institution, rather than a principle, con-in bonds, in the name of religion, and it is painful to secrate, as they say, to God. Judging from their acknow that this is done by the professed followers of tions, they keep the day holy, in lieu of keeping Christ. In England and in America, every oppression has the sanction of religious men. They do rather than themselves. They substitute a holy day not openly justify such evils. No-no-they only for a holy life-a holy observance for a holy heart .leaders of the Free Church, in this country, give the war-making and toddy-drinking men and women right hand of fellowship to the slaveholding churches Christianity makes holy men and women-teetotal

set of its members and ministers in Arbroath, there holy bands and gowns and priesthood. can be only one opinion about their brotherhood, and that is, that its spirit is not the spirit of Christ. They hear around me! Such an everlasting rout made sympathize with men-stealers, give them the benefit about holy church and governmental combinations of their prayers, such as they are, and refuse to ac- boly sacraments, boly times and places, boly per knowledge the Christian character of those who be-long to the establishment in Scotland; the same con-huly MER and WOMER. Like the Pharisees and Saddu

could handle a painter's brush, painted upon the walls, MAN, but keep holy the Sabbath and the Church

isters, respectively, in which you are more or less re- ness their own, by imitating his spirit and life-th correspondent of the Warder refusing to give up his use to them-then we might hope to see a gloriou elder of their own church, to state that they sat in crate myself. the same seat with Mr. A., and that he voted for your second lecture. Mr. A., or the four men, are placed

n a most painful position.

I hope your health is such as to enable you to carry forward your great mission, the redemption of the slave from the bondage of his brother man. May God austain you in your labor of love and good will to the poor, despised black man.

Adieu! ABRAHAM DUNCAN.

COLDSTREAM, Tweeddale, March 19, 1846

This is a pretty town, of 3000 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Tweed, 10 miles below Kelso, and 10 above Berwick. Here Monk had his head quarers, and after forming the regiment, called the Coldam Guards, marched them to England to fight Charles II, on the throne. This is a second Gretna Green, where the English run over the borders to get married. Opposite the river is England. Near this, on the banks of the river Till, was fought the It is a happy event that the Alliance is to be comhattle of Floddsn, Sept. 9, 1513, where 10,000 Scots and 6000 English lay out to pieces, dead, at sunthat, shoul lavery and the Free Church, in the Church of Rev. them to put down the price, so that a complete Bible may now be had, for 8 pence (16 cents.) But I wish to send you the following, written by a stern, stanch advocate of freedom

Percainty House, Fifeshire, }

I tender you my warmest thanks for removing my your pamphlet on the DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION,' and for giving me such a distinct view of hat dark combination, that system of organized vil- DEAR GARRISON: any, whose downfal every human being who has not ontrived to dethrone the feelings of humanity, would believe to behold! American slaveholding! Me-

are allied to fiends.

Sooner far would I, as a Christian, fraternize with in the world. If so, what must the others be? You may be sure that the following may be taken with the authors of such deeds of darkness, which as a specimen of their churches generally, as I have been assured often by their own members. No won-

anity, by fostering in the minds of those savage slave-holders the belief, that there can be any union or symthy between it and men who live by theft, robbery, and piracy; and whose protection is injustice, cruelty, and cold-blooded murder. Let those blood-stained tyrannts tell us what concord Christ has with Belial, and then we will tell them what concord we have

From the bottom of my heart, I wish you God try town of Roxburghshire, and having 7000 popula. speed in your noble and warm-hearted exertions in

I am yours, most sincerely, G. C. MORRISON

H. C. WRIGHT.

BERWICE, on the Tweed, March 22, 1846.

I am at last, for the first time, in Berwick, so re Douglass, and many other of the butchers and tigers of mankind. It is a town of about 10,000 inhabi

tanta, being a kind of neutral town, subject to England, but, like Nantucket, belonging to no State, hav-I have read the pamphlet on the Dissolution of ing a government of its own, in many respects. It is a sanction the crimes, and say, 'You cannot say, I did I am disgusted with this religion of holy days and There is little cause for surprise, then, that the churches, holy priests and elders, and slaveholding, If I am to judge of the Free Church by the con- takes no note of holy days, holy houses, holy pulpits,

Dear friend, I am just heart sick at what I see and sees of old, they take care to keep the cups and plat Your lectures here created no little stir. The first ters holy, but are themselves often the personifica effect arising from them was, that, some one, who tion of corruption. They degrade and pollute the in large letters, 'BUILT FROM THE BLOOD If the efforts, now being made in Scotland and OF SLAVES.' This was done upon two of the America to have men keep a day holy, were all ex-Free Churches. The letters I saw with my own pended to persuade them to keep their hearts holy gree, last Sunday. eyes, last Sunday.

from ambition, anger, revenge, lust and avarice, and
Since you left Arbroath, there has been a letter their lives holy and pure from drunkenness, war and each week, in the Northern Warder, published in slavery, and to induce them to love as Jesus loved, Dundee, from the Free Church and Dissenting Min. to forgive as he forgave, and to make his righteousferred to. It is now closed, in consequence of the only way in which His righteousness can be of any The substance of their letters consisted in change come over society, and the peaceful kingdom the Free Church party endeavoring to prove that Mr.

S. gave his church to you, because of his bad feelings towards the Free Church; and that Mr. A. held portion of this day in copying the following letter has solemnly denied; and the Free Church party has cide, whether I desecrate the day or myself by so brought forward four members, one of them being an spending it. My conscience tells me, I do not dese-

KINOSDOWN PARADE, BRISTOL, 1846.

DEAR HERRY:

I had obtained no particular information concern ing the Evangelical Alliance, till the evening before I received your welcome scrap, with the letter to tha body. It had occurred to me, what a fine opportunity to present the three millions of manacled, fettered bleeding slaves, as plaintiff against their oppressors, before such a body. Judge, then, how my soul bounded with thanksgiving to God, and love to the author of that precious document, while I perused, or rather ate up, its truth-telling pages! There is a glorious battle-field before us, where

ne must chase a thousand, and ten put ten the to flight. Mr. C., our minister, is well pleased with the address. He thinks it will cause a division, as the Free Church have taken part with the men-steal ers, but no doubt the Kirk and all the English Dissenters will go for a rejection of slaveholders

Well, I shall rejoice at any division and overture

It is a happy event that the Alliance is to be co individual Christians, not Societies. that, should the pro-slavery part of the Free Church lown. Here I dolivered two lectures on American stand aloof, the others may unite, and no doubt will. We shall shortly have a meeting in Bristol, to assist Dr. Thompson, who has been the means of destroy- in forming the Alliance. I have put the address in circulation. Send me twenty-five more, and I will send you stamps. I think all the Christians in Bristol will be true to the slave. Take care of yourself, your lungs, the night air, &c. You cannot leave Eng land till after the Alliance Convention. Your wife and friends must spare you a little longer for the Lord's service in this land. I hope dear Garrison. Weld and Tappan will come over in June.
Yours, H. C. HOWELLS.

H. C. WRIGHT.

MELBOSE, March 28, 1846

thinks a parallel to it is only to be found in the gov-and my visit to them, of the remains of an old Roman ernment of the prince of darkness: Shocking spects-encampment on one, and of Abbotsford, and of my cle! My brother herded with brutes! My blood visit to it, on the Tweed, as it winds around the base chills when I read the dark details, and I can scarcely of these hills. I cannot speak of Dryburgh Abbey, the help but exclaim— Wby does vengeance tarry so burial place of Walter Scott, the Tary novelist, the long? Arise, O Lord, and vindicate the American despiser of the people—of my visit to it, and the slaves! Awake, O sword of retribution, and fall glorious motto over the entrance- No AMERICAN TO with all thy might on the monsters in human form, he allowed to enten ment, if he is a Blavethe thus trample on humanity. Christianity utters NOLDER! These I must leave, and copy a letter voice of thunder against the monstrous profanation respecting the Free Church I received the other its sucred name, by those wretches whose hearts day at Kelso. The Free Kirk leaders, in their spacehes

ain natural, essential and unalienable rightswhich are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and hought and sold as marketable commodities.

By Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

By Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-driver are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men

stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their assumption of power, and their despotic eruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

JBROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 799.

der Doctor Cunningham, declares of churches, posed of men-stealers, that their rolls of member ship would present as large a proportion of converted persons as that of the Evangelical (Free) Churches of Scotland. And such combinations of men are called churches of Christ! I believe one of the first steps towards membership in Christ's church is, escape from these war-making, slave-breeding, slave holding, toddy-drinking sectarian organizations. They are 'synagogues of Satan.' But read the following

Hawick, March 4th, 1846.

I perceive that your lectures on American Sla ery, and the question you ask-'le it right to hold hristian fellowship with alaveholders, in order to get their money to build our churches and pay r ministers?' have excited the bitterest opposition of many of the leaders of the Free Church; and I have little doubt that many, in distant parts of the world, will be astonished after having heard so much about their 'glorious marching up out of the land of Egypt,' (the Established Church,) 'and out of the house of bendage,' that they should give the right and of fellowship to such men, and thereby throw he shield of their protection over them, to whitewash them from their foul enermities; but they who live mong the Nons, (as the Frees are called,) who know their practices in reference to their fellowship at ome, will never dream of being astonished at their receiving into their fellowship, those blood-stained monsters who traffic in the blood, and sine we and souls of our fellow-men. In support of this, allow me to state two cases, in proof of their brotherhood at home ; and if they are so easily pleased with their own mempers here, surely they cannot be expected to be so very particular as to their dear brethren, the slave-

holders of America. A- W-, a man who had been in business for nimself, but who had failed in consequence of drunkpublic nuisance, a drunken, swearing, ill-natured nan,-who appears to act on Ishmael's principle, of having his hand against every man, and who, in conequence, may often be seen in the streets, followed by a bery of boys annoying him, and calling him names, and he in return cursing and swearing, and outraging all decency by his obscene blasphemies and diagnating oaths—well, this man was a member of the Established Church before the disruption, and for his bed conduct was suspended from church privi-leges by Mr. Wallace, the then minister of the Kirk at as soon as the shouse of bondage' was left by Mr Wallace and his followers, this man had a token of admission to the Lord's table forced upon him, by the same men who had formerly excluded him, and I believe is still in full communion with the Free Church, although his open profanity and drunken-ness must be well known to every Non in the

The other case is that of A-R a man who for many years had been a confirmed and hopeless drunkard, but who, through the instrumentality of ectotalism, was lifted up out of the deep degradation sto which he had sunk; and after having remained firm to his pledge for a long time, I thought to magnify the principle of total abstinence, as he was a good tradesman, by setting him up in business for himself, trade, that no man need despair, however prostrated by this demon alechol, if he will only stick like a burr to tectotalism. After this, he joined the Free Church, and got on prosperously for a time. At last, influenced by the tippling habits of his minister, Mr. Wallace, and the siders and church members, he tasted the fire water, and fell prostrate before the fiend. The into which the Rev. Mr. Wallace and his elders and church had plunged him, surrounded him with teetotal influences to shield him against the influence of a tippling church and ministry, and got him to sign he pledge; but he never could again withstand his craving appetite for drink, and the tippling influence of his minister and church; and after alternately oining the society and breaking his pledge, and taking in all who had any business transactions with him, he shared the fate of all drunkards, and became a bankrupt. In a penitential mode, he came to me his 'class, and cash, and credit gone,' and one day confessed his errors, and for the fiftieth time pro amendment; and would again join the tectotallers, s soon as he was better of a disease, the consequence of his conduct. In this condition, the very personi fication of impiety and wickedness, in answ question that I put to him, he said, that neither Mr. Wallace, his (Free) minister, nor any elder of his church, had ever remonstrated with him about his notorious excesses. During the conversation, I told ister, preach on Sabbath last, for the first time; when this brutalized debauchee—this unreproved member of the FREE CHURCH, seemed perfectly declared that he had sunk very low in his own estimation; but he was not so degraded yet as to go and hear a sermon at the parish church !

Now, sir, you see with whom they hold fellowship at home; and I could mention many more similar cases; and if they will give the right hand of fellowship to drunkards, fornicators, and blasphemers here, why should they not, FOR THE PRICE OF IT, give the right hand of fellowship to fornicators, man-stealers, and murderers, in America?

I remain, dear sir, yours most sincerely,

H. C. WRIGHT.

R. M. is a well known tectotaller, and member of the Independent Church. I wish to call attention to the fact, that in Scotland and England, the most dangerous position in which a reformed drunkard could place himself in society, is IN THE CHURCH. There is no place in which a reformed drunkard is so irresistibly tempted to return to his wallowings in the filth of drunkenness, as to join a church, to become an elder or a deacen, and to associate with ministers. He would be more likely to become a drunkard in Dr. Wardlaw's or Dr. Chalmer's church, and at their dinner tables, than in the lewest grog shop in Glas-gow or Edinburgh—for the simple reason, that at the dinner and communion tables of Dectors CHALdinner and communion tables of Dectors CHA MERS and WARDLAW, the tippling custom adorned with the charms of social elegance and respectability, and sanctified by prayer! while in the inity do more to make drunkards, and to prevent ould do. These customs are dangerous in protippling elders and ministers. This have I often seen

Now, which are doing most to accomplish the mis sion of Christianity, and to make Christ practically the Lamb of God, to take away the sin of the world -the TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES, or the tippling, sectarian church organizations of Scotland, with all their imposing array of baptisms, communions, Sabbath, solemn assemblies, prayings, singing, priests, bands and gowns? In America, which are doing most to make Christ a practical 'propitiatory sacrifice for sinuers,' the ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETIES -- who are consecrating reputation, property and life to rescue slaveholders and their imbruted jetims from that sum of all villany,' American Slavery-or, the slaveholding churches, deacons, elders, and ministers, with all their prayings, and preachings, and observances? Who are doing most to make the gospel 'the power of God and wisdom of God'-tosave the world-to make Christ a practical Redeemer -and to save men from sin by 'His righteousness'the Non-Resistants, who are seeking to root out the murderous principle and practices of war-to induce men to beat up their swords, and learn war no more -to put away all anger, wrath and revenge-and to love as Jesus loved, and to forgive as he forgave-or those war-making ministers, elders and churches, who hang, shoot and stab men, women and children, and give God thanks? Who can doubt? I do not. There is more of the church of Christ in Total Abstinence, Anti-Slavery, Non-Resistance, Peace, Anti-War, Free Trade, and Free Suffrage Societies, than in any sectarian, war-making, slaveholding, tippling, monopolizing church organization on earth-Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian, Presbyterian, Universalist, Congregationalist, Mahometan, Episcopalian, or Catholic, or any other. These churches have no power to reform themselves or the world. We are obliged to go out of these bodies, into what they term the world, for help to purify them of drunkenness, theft, robbery, concubinage, and murder—to purge them of slavery, war, and blasphemy. We must go to what is called the unconverted, for help to persuade the converted to cease to fill the earth with drunkards; to the unregenerate and unsanctified, for to help to persuade the regenerate and sanctified ones to cease from slave-breeding, slave-driving and slave-trading; to the irreligious, the prayerless and ungodly, for help to induce the religious, the praying and godly, to cease from theft and robbery; and to those who are called INFIDELS, for help to get those who are called CHRISTIANS to cease from cool, deliberate systematic murder! 1 am a Christian, dear Garrison, and every day bu

increases my confidence in Christ, as the power and wisdom of God to save the world. I fraternize with those, only, as Christians, who are working to save men by the righteousness of Christ, by seeking to make them righteous as He was righteous; and who are seeking, as tectotallers, as abolitionists, as non-resistants, free-traders, and moral reformers of individuals and nations, to make 'Christ the Lamb of God to take away the sin of the world'-by devoting their all to reclaim men from their sins. I care not for church or governmental organizations, or any human institution. Let them all perish, when they stand in the way of man's redemption. I care not for observances of times and places. I would have Christ a principle of action within us-I would have his mind'-I would 'put on Christ.' So that for me to live, should be Christ. In no other way can He be of any saving power to mankind.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

GALASHIELS, March 30, 1846. DEAR GARRISON

From the following letter, touching a Soiree in Dundee, you will see how things go on here in reference to anti-slavery agitation.

Denner, March 7, 1846.

DEAR FRIEND I wish to let you know how we stand in reference to matters here. In the first place, the Soirce is got up 'in honor of Messrs. Douglass, Wright and Buffum,' and the tickets are selling so fast, that we have every prospect that the house will be crowded to ex-Should it he known that you were not to be present, we are sure it would cast a damp over the prospect of the whole. This you will the more perceive to be the case, when I inform you that we have a letter from Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, to-day, say-

ing that it will not be in his power to attend.

Now what are we to do? Are we to allow friends of the Free Church to report our meeting in the Warder as a failure? I trust not, and to prevent this, allow me to say, that you must come. You see we cannot do without you. The seed has been sown here; friends to our cause in the Free Church are telling us- 'just keep at us-push us on-we need all the assistance you can give us—we have all the prejudices of our Church (the Free) to contend with; so, unless you push us on, we shall not be able to contend so effectually.' Such is the language of some of those who are moving in the Free Church. Such is the language of some of the active movers among them to myself.

Now that we may give these men a second strong hand of belp, to push them on, and also to illumine the active members of the Free Church who do wish more light upon this subject, after the dust that has been into their eyes by their leaders; to counteract their influence, do some that the meeting may be effective in dispelling doubt, in giving light, in strengthening weak hands, in giving a strong impulse to right against wrong.

You may not be aware, that one of the Free Church Sessions is split upon this question, and it was only carried against sending back the money by the casting vote of the Moderator,-Rev. Mr. Burns, and to hush up the matter until the next Assembly. This the minority have not consented to do; only they have agreed not to act till after the Lord's supper is dispensed next month. And they will not remain in the communion, unless the Free Church repudiates

the connexion with slaveholders. Thus the matter has taken root here All we not want is, another good meeting to keep this matter fully before the Free Church and the public. We have gone into the thing, and we cannot think of your absenting yourself on any account. If you have another meeting in Hawick, we will pay your expenses back again, and we will pay them to this. Do not disar point us. We expect a great meeting, and a good many Free Church people, and we will get a good report in the papers. Bring a great many of your

pamphlets, for we require them here for distribution

among all parties. May we see you at Dundee on Tuesday, is the earnest wish of the Cor Yours, WM. HALKET.

I send the above, solely to let you see how the peo-le feel in Dundee. It is the same in most of the war, for the supplies would not be voted. ple feel in Dundee. It is the same in most of the rincipal towns. I did not attend-had an engagenent in Teviotdale-besides, was sadly afflicted then with hoarsness and soreness of lungs, of which I am now better. They had a glorious meeting, concern-ing which, Joules and Frederick will inform you, and ing which, Jones and Frederick will inform you, and you will see by the papers which I presume they will send. I had no fear of its being a failure, and it realized.

As it regards this country and its interwould be would be would be waste of life and treasure, for a purpose us realized.

was not.

I copy the following, to let you see the spirit with which I have contended the last fourteen months. It was handed to me as I entered the meeting in Berwick, in which I was to review the Free Church, and there was a great excilement in the town.

Brawres, March 25, 1846.

Bis:

Last night, as I left Rev. Mr. Pedea's church, where you lectured, I bought one of 'your tracts. At the 45th page, you speak of the Delegates of the Free Church going to America, and receiving money as a reward for admitting slaveholders to be members of said church. I will content myself with saying, that any one who has common sense, and has taken an impartial view of the affair, must pronounce it false. Admitting the Free Church to be wrong in taking this money, you are as bad as they, and I'll show you how. I rather think you had a white shirt on last night—cotton. Who was it that toiled for the material of that shirt? Stanse! If I were you, I would either hold my tongue about the Free Church, or never wear a cotton shirt. By you do. But look at home, before you condemn abroad. What business have you with the Free Church mind theirs. You have come to Berwick, and all you have done is to sow discord among the church mind theirs. You have come to Berwick, and all you have done is to sow discord among the church mind theirs. You have come to Berwick, and all you have done is to sow discord among the church mind theirs. You have come to Berwick, and all you have done is to sow discord among the

all this is- To get the slave-grown cotton and sugar, we do not agree to fellowship slaveholders as Christians, and to help cast the damning guilt of slaveholding from them upon the system or institution of slacannot be but that our Free Trade teaching and very. I have raised the cry- Send back that money' -solely because the leaders, Chalmers, Cunningnam and Candlish declare, if they give up the fellow ship, that they must give up the dollars, and that they cannot give up the fellowship while the money is in

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

ly three months. During that time, we have held large and enthusiastic meetings in Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Aberdeen, in the North, fathers of Commercial Freedom: meetings have been crowded almost to suffication, al-though we have had the largest places that could be meetings have been crowded almost to suffication, although we have been could be procured. The most commodious churches have been opened, and the ministers came out to aid the cause onward. All seem to take the deepest interest, with the exception of the Free Church. They have gone to the slaveholders, and taken the fruit of the toil of the unpaid bondman, and now have declared, as the price, that not to fellowship slaveholders as Christians would be very unjustifiable. But this declaration of the slaveholders are Christians would be very unjustifiable. But this declaration of the slaveholders are Christians would be found to sufficiently sufficie ans would be very unjustifiable. But this declaraians would be very unjustifiable. But this declaration is only from the leaders in the church. The members of that church have no fellowship with this act, and they are becoming more and more dissatisfied, and will yet speak out in tones not to be disregarded by even the leaders.

But this declaration of spitish vessels of british vessels entered inwards in 1832, was 10,762, whose united burden was 1,936,846 tons; the foreign vessels were 3265, of 561,047 tons. In 1846, the number of British vessels was 15,964, and their tonnage 3,669,853; the number of foreign vessels 7,895, and their tonnage 1,353,735. The declared value of British vessels was 15,964 and their tonnage 1,353,735. The declared value of British vessels was 15,964 and their tonnage 1,353,735.

have been the most satisfactory to us and the people. We have now commenced a series of meetings in the Vale of Leven, the place from which, as you will recollect, we had that thrilling remonstrance against our slave system in 1837, which, when it was unrolled our slave system in 1837, which, when it was unrolled in our annual meeting, caused such a thrill of joy to of duty received from corn, from 1839 to 1845, were pass through all present. The people are still the a same warm-hearted friends of the cause they in 1837. They will again remonstrate in more carnest

You can hardly understand what a deep abhorrence the people have here for American slaveholding. Coupled as it is with such high-sounding professions of liberty, it becomes ugly by the contract.

We are soon to be joined in a series of meetings in tremely full, but we have only eloquent friend, George Thourson. The people are being aroused. Friend Douglass has caused a great sensation. When he stands up before an auditonce in this country, and tells the story of his prison-house, they see before them a man so noble in figure, so eloquent in speech, informing them, in his own powerful manner, that he has been a slave twenty-one years of his life, and that he would be liable, if he the story of his prison house, they see before them a man so noble in figure, so eloquent in speech, informing them, in his own powerful manner, that he has been a slave twenty-one years of his life, and that he would be liable, if he the story of his prison has been a slave twenty-one years of his life, and that he would be liable, if he the story of his prison has the united Kingdom in each year between 1826 and 1845, exhibits since the year 1835 a comparative decrease. The value of the silk exported in 1826 was erful manner, that he has been a slave twenty-one years of his life, and that he would be liable, if he years of his life, and that he would be liable, if he though from that time the value declared continue to increase, it had in 1845 only reached £764,424.

The quantities of foreign silk mannfactures retain the Constitution of the United States;—when he ed for home consumption since the removal of the tells them that there are three millions such as him-from 115,278 lbs. in 1827, to 310,153 lbs. in 1845.

manity.

I cannot but blush for my country; and I could not hold up my head in Scotland, were it not that I am doing something to wipe away this stain. I would say more, but I must close. I will write you again in a few days. We are to have two steamers the month, and you will hear from us oftener than here-tofore. I am writing this at the house of our excel. lent friend Johns Murray, who is to go to-night with na to a meeting at Bonhill, and it is now almost time to leave.

I am, with much love, yours in the cause, JAMES N. BUFFUM.

FOLLY OF WAR - OREGON.

(From our London Correspondent.)

London, 137 Cheapside. DEAR SIR:

This day, March 3, we have just received a packet, which conveys to this country the news that the President of the United States has declined to refer the Oregon question, and the aspect as between the two countries looks more warlike in consequence. All friends of peace here,—and they are a very large majority,—regret this very much; for we had hoped that the news—the good news to the world, we think it—that our minister had determined upon repealing the Corn Laws, and reducing the customs duties so greatly would have produced a very opposite result in America.

It is probable, however, that this movement on the part of President Polk, is the result of views formed, when other dispositions on the part of the English Government were prevalent.

If the people in Great Britain had the power of choosing their own members of Parliament, (seven-This day, March 3, we have just received a pack

war, for the supplies would not be voted.

The American people will yet see the folly, the English people do see, not only the folly, the wickedness of war, upon such a question pecially. I speak of the people as distinct from the

rchange. As between America and England, it is quit Church mind theirs. You have come to Berwick, and all you have done is to sow discord among the people.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

WM. M. L.

Henny C. Wright.

This is the last strong hold, the citadel into which the Free Church leaders have all fled. The answer to distribute the free Church leaders have all fled. The answer to distribute the free Church leaders have all fled. The answer to distribute the free Church leaders have all fled. The answer to distribute the free Church leaders have all fled. The answer to distribute the free Church leaders have all fled. The answer to distribute the free Church leaders have all fled. The answer to distribute the free Church leaders have all fled. The answer to distribute the free charge.

As between America and England, it is quite elear that Nature has pointed out the Oregon as a cousin, if not a brother of Uncle Sam. The Americans need not go to war, in order to receive it. Let time and nature have their course, and an American sympathies and wants, and American States, and those States will be in the Oregonists, what England was to the Oregonists which it is quite that Nature has pointed out the Oregon as a cousin, if not a brother of Uncle Sam. The Americans need not go to war, in order to receive it. Let time and nature have their course, and an American sympathies and wants, and American States, and those States will be, to the Oregonists, what England was to the Pilgrim fall the course, and an American sympathies and wants, and American States, and those States will be, to the Oregonists, what England was to the Pilgrim fall the course, and an American sympathies and wants, and American States, and those States will be in the American States, and those States will be, to the Oregonists, what England was to the Oregonists.

nationality.

But, notwithstanding the menecing tores of man

cannot be but that our Free Trade teaching and acting will convert the commercial men and the farmers of your country into advocates of peace.

Commerce is essentially peaceful, its object is exchange, and exchange is beneficial, and, consequently, mutually desired. It is powerful, also, as a motive, as well as peaceful, because it makes it the interest of both parties to be at peace. There are few moods belonging to human agents that do not yield to a sense of interest, when that interest is permanent and always acting.

LETTER FROM JAMES N. BUFFUM.

BOWLING BAY, (rear Glasgow,)
March 31, 1846.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

As friend Douglass is not to write you by this steamer, I thought I would say a word as to what we are doing, and let you know that we are at work, and that the cause of humanity is still onward in Scotland.

Friend Douglass and I have been in Scotland nearly three months. During that time, we have held

We have held meetings in the west of Scotland—
the towns of Ayr, Kilmanock and Paisley, which
was in

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		 	colonius bossessio
as in			
1827		 	£36,860,376
1841	W C		51,634,623
1842			47,381,023
1843			52,279,709
1844			58,584,292
The net as		 Linkoal	\$45 cm, 314 m 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

	Revenue.	Corn Dutie
1839	£21,583,997	£1,098,858
1840	21,784,499	1,156,636
1841	21,898,844	568,340
1842	21,025,145	1,363,969
1843	21,033,717	758,293
1844	22,504,821	1,098,382
1845	20,196,856	367,008

Glasgow and Edinburgh, by our true-heated and eloquent friend, Gronez Thomrson. The people leading aroused. Friend Douglass has caused a c

tells them that there are three millions such as himself in bondage the most cruel, for whom Christ died, and among them he has four sisters and one brother; when he tells them that the laws which bind them in their chains are framed and supported by men calling themselves Christians, and who profess to believe in that Saviour who came to preach deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound—then it is that the horrie character of sistery is so revealed, that they see it in its true light, and they start back with dismay at the depravity of a nation, that can be so lost to every feeling of humanity.

I cannot but blush for my country; and I could

the corn duties, was £32,178,814; in 1845, it was £33,415,431, although during that period the amount of customs and excise duties remitted was £5,197,074. The amount of reductions in the public expenditure effected by the repeal of the duties on auctionand glass, in 1845, is not less than £52,636.

A number of extracts from the letters of glass manufacturers in every part of the kingdom, stating thimmense increase of consumption consequent apport the removal of the glass duty, is appended to thimportant paper from which we have made these extracts.

Add to all this, the exchanges which your large participation in this great commercial activity give to your continent, and then let us ask, is it wort while to go to war for a barren territory, and convert all this peace-inducing activity into war, vio lence and destruction?

I am, yours faithfully,

EDWARD SEARCH. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Kidnappers set at Liberty.—The Franklin County (Ky.) Circuit Court, Judge Mason Brown presiding, has decided that Forbes and Armitage, the kidnappers of Jerry Phinney, at Columbus, Ohio, cannot be legally delivered up on the requisition of the Governor of Ohio. The ground of the decision is, that the kidnappers acted by authority of the lowner of Jerry, who was a fugitive slave.

Can any man imagine for what purpose, in the metale wisdom of our Executive, our Army of Decupation has been ordered down from Corpus Christi to the Rio del Norte? Its former station was in the extreme verge of what might be colorably denominated Texan territory; its advance has been through a region never belonging to the old province of Texas, or for a single mouth subject to the rule of the more recent Republic. It has never seen the Texan flag displayed, save by two or three bands of adventurers, who were promptly captured or chased off by the Mexicans. The left bank of the Rio del Norte and the whole region watered by seen the Texan flag displayed, save by two or three bands of adventurers, who were promptly captured or chased off by the Mexicans. The left bank of the Rio del Norte, and the whole region watered by the Eastern tributaries of that river, is and ever has been just as much Mexican territory, so far as it is not possessed by the Aboriginal savages, as Vera Cruz or Xalapa. Now the ostensible purpose of sending all our disposable force to Corpus Christi was the protection of Texas from apprehended Mexican invasion, and for this purpose that position was well chosen. Toxas has remained unmolested and secure; she has not felt a shadow of apprehension from the hour Gen. Taylor landed his troops at Corpus Christi, nor has she had a protext for fear. Not for her sake, therefore—certainly not to afford her increased protection or security—is our Army marched down to the great Mexican river, far from resuorces or reinforcements, in the very heart of resucrees or reinforcements, in the very heart of Mexican nationality and military power. Up to this time, both hanks of the great river have been occupied by Mexican troops; we have dispersed. Mexican nationality and military power. Up to this time, both banks of the great river have been occupied by Mexican troops; we have dispossessed them of the Eastern by a display of a temporarily overwhelming force; can we expect them to remain quiet on the other? Suppose the Mexican forces concentrating in front of Gen. Taylor should speedily be swelled to 8 or 10,000 men: does any has fortified its position and reinforced its numbers in what the Mexicans cannot but regard as their National territory? Gen. Taylor himself appears to act with all possible circumspection and forbearance; had his place been filled by a Napoleon or a Jackson, we should have had a murderous battle to chronicle ere this. Gen. T. plainly will not act on the offensive unless to anticipate a meditated blow; but his position is an offensive one, and hestilities are postponed only till the Mexicans feel strong enough to strike with confidence. Let our troops simply hold their ground a month longer, and balls will forestall the yellow fever with many of them. We doubt whether half the gallant array which first formed on the beach at Corpus Christi are destined cover to repass the Mississippi, and greet their kindred in their cherished homes.

Meantime the Nation lies in listless apathy, hardly asking what is to come next. The tidings of a battle on the Rio del Norte—probably a triumphant, the strip of the Rio del Norte—probably a triumphant, the strip of the Rio del Norte—probably a triumphant, the strip of the Rio del Norte—probably a triumphant, the strip of the strip of the resonance of the comment of the selection on the question as to the Free Church's connexion with the slaveholding churches in America is still increasing in this quarter. We understand that at a very long and protracted meeting of St. Peter's session, a resolution and reinforced its numbers in a first at a very long and protracted meeting of St. Peter's session, a resolution and reinforced its numbers in a first the majority, for the dissentint in the majority, for t

Meantime the Nation lies in listless apathy, hardly asking what is to come next. The tidings of a battle on the Rio del Norte—probably a triumphant, but in any case a deplorable one—will startle hundreds of thousands from ignorance into amazement. They have been told by smooth-tongned orators and current-riding demagogues, that Amexation was consummated—settled—a 'fixed fact,' and no longer a subject of discussion or action among us. With a President who is punctual in his Sunday attendance at a popular Church, and who allows no dancing at the White House on any day, it is of course to be presumed by the indolent, listless millions that our National affairs are managed in a most Christian and blameless manner. When the tidings shall burst upon us of a battle between our Army and the Mexicans, in which some thousand or fifteen hunburst upon us of a battle between our Army and the Mexicans, in which some thousand or fifteen hundred fellow Christians have butchered each other to feast the wolves and the vultures, who shall bear the awful responsibility of that wanton wholesale murder? Not those, surely, who have manfully, actively resisted the whole Texas Iniquity, speaking out decisively at the first and, never faltering to the last. But who beside these can truly exclaim to the Beetters of our recklessly sergificed countrymen. spectres of our recklessly sacrificed countrymen,

Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thou canet not say I did it!

The following Proclamation by General Mejia, Commander of the Mexican forces at Matamoras, possesses some interest, although issued, as will be seen from its date, ten day previous to the arrival of the American troops on the Rio Grande. Matamoras is on the right bank of that river; the American troops have taken a position on the left bank, nearly opposite. nearly opposite.

The General-in-Chief of the forces advanced against the enemy to the inhabitants of the Department and the troops of his command:

Fellow Citizens—The annexation of the Depart-

ment of Texas to the United States, prompted and consummated by the tortuous policy of the Cabinet of the North, does not yet satisfy the ambitious prospects of the degenerate sons of Washington. The civilized world has recognized in that act of usurpation all the characters of injustice, of iniquity, and of scandalous violation of the rights of nations.

Indelible is the stain which will forever obscure the belied virtues of the North American people; and posterity will see with sorrow, the perfidious conduct, the immorality of the means employed to

carry out the most degrading depredation.

The right of conquest has always been a crime against humanity, but nations jealous of their dignity and reputation have sought, in some manner, to cover it with the splendor of arms and the prestige of victory. It was reserved for the Unitee States to practice dissimulation deterit the lower investment.

part of Tamaulipas; its advance guard has reached the Orroyo Colorado, a point fourteen leagues from this place. What hope, then, remains to the Mexi-can Republic, of treating with an enemy who seeks can keepuble, of treating with an enemy who seeks to luft to sleep by opening diplomatic negotiations, while he proceeds to occupy a territory which can never be the object of the pending question? The limits of Texas are certain and recognized;

The limits of Texas are certain and recognized; they have never passed the Rio Nucces, and without doubt the American army has crossed the line which separated Tamaulipas from that Department. Even if Mexico could forget that the United States prompted and ailed the rebellion of the old colonists, and that the principle that an independent Nation has a right to annex itself to another Nation is not applicable to the case, when the latter has protected has a right to annex itself to another Nation is not applicable to the case, when the latter has protected the independence of the former with the object of admitting it afterward into its bosom—even if it could be received as an axiom of international law, that the violation of every rule of morality and justice can serve as a rule of acquisition—still the Territory of Tamaulipas would remain, without the law of annexation sanctioned by the American Congress, because it comprises only American Texas—the soil occupied by the revolted colony, and not all other departments in which the Mexican Government has exercised without interruption its legitimate authority. Compatriots—with an enemy which does not respect its own laws, which shamelessly

in our ears when we take up the march to oppose ur bare breasts to the rifles of the hunters of the Mississippi. Inhabitants of the frontiers, we are not left to our own resources; the Supreme Government watches indefatigably for our own security and salvation. A strong army, inured to war, is rapidly advancing to take part in the combat, and with its powerful help we shall reap a complete victory. But until the day arrives to undertake the grand campaign for the re-conquest of all the usurped territory, and for our engles to spread their triumphant wings upon the hanks of the Sabine, we, who have the honor of being in front of the invaders, should serve as an impenetrable barrier; our obligation is as great as accreditory.

there is no sacrifice which we should not make at the altars of our country.

The question is to defend the interests dearest to the heart of man—our domestic firesides, our customs, our language, &c.

The consciousness of your superiority assures you a most splendid victory. Let the enemy then advance, whom you desire to salute in the field of battle; we will fight, and the crown of triumph will be the merited reward of your valor and discipline.

To arms! Long live the Mexican Nation—long live Independence!

[Signed] Fancisco Mena.

Metamoras, March 18th, 1846.

THE PREE OHURON AND SLAVERY.

On Tuesday evening last, a soiree was given in School-Wynd Secession chapel, to Messrs. Douglass and Buffum. The church was crowded. Mr. Alexander Easson, manufacturer, occupied the chair, and on the platform were the Rev. Messrs. Messley, of Levels Cifchian, of Dudges, Dr. Marshall, of Lochee, Giffilan, of Dundee; Dr Wood and Dr. Dick, Broughty Ferry; Bailie Moyes; Messrs. John Laing, W. Christie, R. Christie O. J. Rowland, William Neish, Geo. Rough, John Whitton, William Halket, Jr., Dr. Mulie, &c. Tea having been finished, the chairman, Dr. Dick, Mr. Giffilan, and Mr. O. J. Rowland severally addressed the meeting, severely animadverting upon the conduct of the Free Church in accepting the suppor and co-operation of the slave-owners of America and the barefaced effrontery with which they still cling to the money. A complimentary address was read to Mesers. Douglass and Buffum, after which the meeting separated.—Dundee Courier.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, MAY 1, 1846.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMER-ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the America nti-Slavery Society will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, in the city of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. Auxiliary Societies ar urgently requested to choose their delegates early, and individuals throughout the country to make seaonable preparation to be in attendance. The plan of operations for the ensuing year, which may be marked out by the Society, will need the wisdom of a multitude of counsellors for its development.-The times demand all our energies.

The Business Meetings of the Society will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, and through the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, in the Lecture Room

of the Society Library, Broadway.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, & Secretaries.

THE CONSTITUTION -- POLITICAL ACTION.

of victory. It was reserved for the Unitee States to practise dissimulation, deceit, the lowest intrigues in order to acquire, in the midst of peace, the territory of a friendly nation, honorably confiding in the faith of promises, the solemnity of treaties.

The Cabinet of the North does not stop in its career of usurpation—not only in the department of Texas, the prey to which it aspires—its advance extends even to the banks of the Rio Bravo—the army which has been some time stationed at Corpus Christis now advancing to take possession of a great part of Tamaulipas; its advance guard has reached the Orroyo Colorado, a point fourteen leagues from simple remedy for theft and peculation. ' Undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free,' is the PLAN devised by Infinite Wis dom for putting an end to slavery, whether there be few or many involved in its guilt; and it is compe tent for each, and all, at any moment, to obey that command,-all governmental prohibitions to the contrary notwithstanding. Yet there are those who treat every such injunction as something too indefinite o too unreasonable to be carried at once into effect They are not your low and vulgar sinners, but men who claim to be sound moralists and good Christians mate authority. Compatriots—with an enemy which does not respect its own laws, which shamelessly mocks the very principles it has invoked before the entire world to justify its ambitious views, there remains no other resort but arms.

Fortunately, we are all disposed to grasp them with glory in the defence of the country. There will be little blood left in our veins when it is necessary to vindicate our honor, to confirm our nationality and independence. It is necessary to op-

with glory in the detence of the country. There will be little blood left in our veins when it is necessary to vindicate our honor, to confirm our nationality and independence. It is necessary to oppose a dike of steel to the detastating tornen which menaces us: our swords shall form it, and on their sharp points shall the invaders gather the fruit of their boasted conquest. If the banks of the Pameco have been immortalized by the language, the august faith which we inherit from our ancestors, all those inestimable benefits will disappear if the invaders succeed in confirming their conquest; and what Mexican, worthy of the name, can resign himself without fighting, even to the death, to see his noble race degenerate under the abborred dominion of the stranger?—not one! The lofty sent ment of national honor reigns in our hearts, and from the remotest confines of the Republic there will dy to sustain it thousands of hordes, stimulated by the example of Hidalgo and Menello.

Soldiers! the hour of peril has sounded; you know your duty, and can fulfil it with loyalty and patriotism. I have the honor to find myself in your front, and am persuaded of the ardor with which you desire the hour of combat—the defeat of a respectable enemy, worthy of Mexican valor. The banks of the Rio Grande shall be the witness of it is gnormally persuaded for the ardor with which you desire the hour of combat—the defeat of a respectable enemy, worthy of Mexican valor. The banks of the Rio Grande shall be the witness of it is gnormally persuaded to the ador with which you desire the hour of combat—the defeat of a respectable enemy, worthy of Mexican valor. The banks of the Rio Grande shall be the witness of the product of moral cowardice, or a hatred of the enemy faith in God? Whay are they the urge the product of moral cowardice, or a hatred of the cross?

When the abolitionists first lifted up their voice for the immediate emancipation of the alave, the were neceed at as rash and visionary men; fe they had no every side by their opponen

VOLUME XVI. -- NO. XVIII

and honor the divine image-you whom h stained with blood, whose garments are cores with pollution, to wash them. Be just be not with pollution, to was ful—be the friends of therty, and the changed the rights of man! This is our plan; we tank other; and the exigencies of the case repair a other. Feign not to be ignorant of your our, at the math of chadless. fear not to walk in the path of obedience.

fear not to wath in the path of these views, the ciety appeals to the past and present condition of a colored population; to the history and charging colored population; in the metery and charter of the American people; to the debates in the Constitution; to the Makes and universal. Papera'; to the uniform and universal controls the Constitution by the people, courts, and kp. of the Constitution of the several States, from the in of its adoption to the present hour; and, tail, of its autopion the uniform action of Congress, and the author the uniform action of Congress, and the author decisions of the Supreme Court of the Suta.

The uncompromising friends of emacipality in The ancompromise of the dissolution of the American Union, as a moral and religious day, American Union was framed in iniquity, and it as mented with the blood of the slaves; because it impious attempt to unite Christ with Belial, bein with piracy, liberty with slavery. Again, in all queters is the old familiar cry raised, "Give to ye PLAN! How is it to be done?' As if there w something dark and inexplicable about it-as if the not come within the acope of human response and were entirely beyond human power! L there cannot be a more simple case presented by human understanding; and the obligations who poses are clear and imperative.

What is the American Union? It is but took name for the American Constitution. Destroy to Constitution, and the Union ceases to exist. Believe the adoption of that instrument, there was some Union; and there will be none after it is alroped What, then, is the Constitution? Is it of being or of men?' By whom was it framed? by the was it adopted? for what purposeadopted? by the it supported? what are its compromise, shi render it unjust to uphold it? On a sound trans these questions depends the duty of sustaining pudiating it.

1. What is the Constitution? It is the proje the national heart, and the embodiment of the unit will -the supreme law of the land; consequent is not of heaven, but of men. Of course, it can any better than the untional heart-it cannot a vene or survive the national will.

2. By whom was it framed? Its immediately ers were the delegates from the several States, of en for that purpose. A considerable portion of delegates were slaveholders-human kidniger men-stealers; politically, the basest of hypers religiously, the most impious of men. There is defiled with blood and their fingers with me ty. Their feet ran to evil, wasting and design were in their paths, and there was no judgom their goings. They lived by daily plundengs enslaved captives, and by trafficking in has All of them, whether they came from the min free or the slaveholding States, were unpring men, who neither feared God nor regards as wrong; intent only on their own safety; my their national unity and independence us in a thing needful, the end of the law for righteen None called for justice, nor any pleaded for to they trusted in vanity, and spake lies; they a ceived mischief, and brought forth iniquity; hatched cockatrice's eggs, and wove the spiterent he that eateth of their eggs dieth, and the side crushed, breaketh out into a viper. In their the my they said, 'We have made a covenant within d with hell are we at agreement; when the out ing scourge shall pass through, it shall not on to us; for we have made lies our refuge, ad mi falsehood have we hid ourselves.' Such-ifther any truth in history, any fixed standard of retin any confidence to be placed in the west of Lord'-were the framers of the Constitution!

men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of this let's. By whom was it adopted? By the people land, whom those delegates most faithfully sented! By a people who were impute could not blush : who excluded from the our common humanity, all who had African the their veins; who fought seven long years to see their political freedom, and yet, like ascient Plan refused to set their own bondmen free; who, is in their colonial capacity, for a century and a ravaged the African coast for kidnapping pur were determined, for at least twenty years after had established their Constitution, not to aller s governmental interference with their pinted pr snit; and in the hands of whose defound at this hour, three millions of human less held as slaves, and legally recognized as good chattela.

4. For what purpose was it adopted? Orient to establish justice, (!) to promote the general to fare, (!) to form a more perfect union, (!) sain cure the blessings of liberty (!) Deceiver mil crites! Like their guilty predecessors, the gible Jews, they drew nigh unto God with their while their hearts were far from him. They with flattering lips, and with a double heart speak. Lying lips are an abomination to the but they that deal truly are his delight' . B hateth, dissembleth with his lips, and layed ceit within him. When he speaketh fis, him not; for there are seven abenisati heart.' How applicable to the people of that are the words of the prophet !people of Jerusalem slidden back by a perpe sliding? They hold fast deceit, they refu Every one, from the least even to the given to covetonsness; from the prophet of the priest, every one dealeth falsely. ashamed when they had committed about Nay, they were not at all ashamed, ned they blush. Therefore, I will sarely co saith the Lord, and the things that I have gire shall pass away from them. Now, next to the criminality of using head words for the purpose of covering up iniq

est and upright in heart, and meant before for the world just what they said! And such is it firmation of all those, who, to screen themen the charge of inconsistency, and from the parties pro-slavery, boldly declare that the U.S. tion is, and was intended to be, an ant strument; that it makes, and was inte slavery unlawful in any part of the line guaranty was over given, none was ever inte e given, by it for a continuance of the form trade, or for a slave representation in Co for the protection of the slave States again insurrections, or for the arrest and receptors tive slaves from the South, in the non-States; they who framed, and they who side Constitution, intended thereby utterly to very, for they were the true friends of equality, and therefore far removed from Men who can utter or awallow such ma tons, it seems to us, are prepared to believe and fain that evil is good, and good evil, to thees the emergency in which they are placed so How to reason with such men, we do not he cause they deny all those facts which go to strate the truthfulness of any proposition. What, then, is the position of the Ameri

of affirming that they who used such wor

Slavery Society, in regard to the Com The Society recognizes the fact, that opulation of the country, whether has have been uniformly and universally contempt and outrage; that a very large them have been and still are held in the slavery; that they were permitted to issue foreign olds years under ould be a laves in South migh and that also tely to with he United & lar odium, tmay; becomes of all the and consent tokes and fe

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an lot in the framing or adopting of the Constitution; at their rights and liberties were not made even a but their rights and passivers in are not made even a util of consideration in 1787; that, in order to prous the existing Union, it was stipulated that the on the value trade should be protected for twenty and under the national flag—that the slaveholders said be allowed to represent three-fifths of their into in Congress—that fugitive slaves from the out night be seized in any part of the republicof that slave insurrections should be suppressed, if ged be, by the national arm.

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get be, of the S, being the nature of the American bloody, perfidious, and tyrannical-involving al in condemnation who intelligently extend to il in concemnation will be in concernational patronup, character and strength-the American Antiper Society maintains that it is the duty of all the reverence God, and abbor oppression, immediate the processing to withdraw from it—to pronounce it unholy accurard-to conspire for a new and righteens panent-to cease filling any office, or electing bers to fill say office, which requires an oath or aftion to be taken to support the Constitution United States, as prescribed by that instrumentthe pecuniary risk, the political sacrifice, the popas odium, the personal liability of such a step what because it is infinitely better to suffer the of all things than to 'strike hands with thieves. ad consent with adulterers'-to assist in forging the kes and fetters of slavery, and degrading to a levith the beasts of the field, those to whom a beneent Creator has given an inalienable right to life, perty, and the pursuit of happiness,

yet occupying this consistent, distinguished and ine position, the American Anti-Slavery Society idealed, denounced and assailed, not merely by of the Calhoun and McDuffie school, but by calling themselves abolitionists—the faithful and seding friends of the slave ! But the Society paently bides its time, conscious that it is invulnerale to every attack, and that it rests upon an immova-

Our dissenting friend, AMASA WALKER, desires to are two questions answered— How can the Amersuch a dissolution effect the peaceful emancipaion of the slave? These shall be fully considered athe progress of this discussion.

## THE BRITISH FRIEND.

This is a monthly journal, published in Glasgow devoted to the interests of the Society of ends. Its proprietors and editors are William ad Robert Smeal, most estimable and indefatigable ends of the great Christian reforms of the age. Serlesys read it with pleasure and edification. It poduced in a remarkably fair and candid spirit, odest and firm. The last number, for '3rd month." Murch, is highly interesting. We find in it some racts from an epistle from our friend James Caniogs Fuller, of Skaneateles, N. Y., to a friend in otland, and more are promised in another number. ham are reglete with interest. The writer gives Meeting in Baltimore, and in North Carolina. Resecting the latter, he says- It may surprise thee date that of all the Yearly Meetings that I er attended, and with the exception of Van Diemen's Land, and New England and Ohio, I have been at all of them, the late North Carolina one was the best it was ever my lot to be at. In propornore kindred spirits on Abolitionism than I ever have elsewhere.' This is a remarkable and encouraging fact. Copious extracts are given from the ont of the 'Twelfih Boston Anti-Slavery Bamar, which was published in the Liberator, at the seclusion of which the editors say- We feel as sared that what we have given cannot fail to stimtate all who have contributed to this and former hin, to continued exertion, by working themselves and enlisting the assistance of their friends for the sext, or thirteenth Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar, to be held at the olver of the year, and for tributions will be thankfully received as formerly, all the 10th month.' This is speaking a friendly

A correspondent of the Friend sends an extract Charles Sumner's Oration on 'The True insdear of Nations, and adds- The pamphlet is musble addition to our peace literature, and the fiends of that important cause would do well to promote its extensive diffusion.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS

We have received-The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of for the Blind. It represents that Institution to be in afourshing condition, and will be read with pleasure by the friends of philanthropy. In the Appendix is a letter from Dr. S. G. Howe to the Trustees, givng the particulars of the remarkable case of Laura nan, the deaf, dumb and blind pupil, during e past year. Her store of knowledge has been very sech increased, and she has improved in the use of language. During the year, twenty-two new pupils

umber at this time is ninety-one. A Sermon on the Principles and Methods of the Church of the Disciples in Boston, by the pastor, mes Freeman Clarke, delivered in December last, it is published by Benjamin H. Greene. We shall greit a careful perusal.

d, eleven were discharged, and two died. The

A stout pamphlet from London, entitled AMERICA SDEER SLAVE SYSTEM '-Published by Simpkin, shall & Co., Stationers' Hall Court. On the tipage are the Liberty pole and cap and the starfled banner, bound together by a chain, from ich is depending the slave driver's whip. How ly emblematical of American Christianity and licanism. The work is 'inscribed to those test, unsophisticated members of the great human mily, who, having the form of men, are also bleswith the benignant spirit of men and Christians; and who, while they are themselves favored by ce to enjoy those inalienable rights with theh they were endowed by their Creator, disdain, fer any pretext, to sanction, directly or indirectly, be slightest infraction of the rights of other men, toeser country or complexion.' It is tersely and powerfully written, and evinces a perfect knowlon of American slavery on the part of its author, name is not given, nor can we guess it out. He mys he is totally unconnected with philanthropocieties of any kind. We admire his spirit and ity, and will do what we can to circulate his rees through the Union. We have room, to-day,

aly for the following EPIGRAM. Filten under the Portrait of a certain popular Ameri-

in this hard, cast-iron featured face, an advocate of Slavery we trace, The unabsched apologist of treason To haman rights, humanity, and reason to marvel, then narvel, then, that SIAVEHOLDERS agree

chossing him as their epitome, me their injustice, impadence, and pride, a this 'accomplished' man are all personified? D Who is that Statesman? Is it Calhoun or Clay

MIDDLESEE Co. A. S. SOCIETY. Rally, ye true ends of freedom, at the meeting of this Society in

rell, commencing at 10 o'clock this day, [Thursday,] and continuing through Friday. If Of course, we do not approve of the spirit exed in the poetical article, entitled, 'A Cloud is is the Western sky, but it shows how erroneously the supporters of slavery rely on the co-operation Ireland, in case of a war between England and the

THEODORE PARKER AND S. COBB.

TREODORE PARKER AND S. CORB.

Shorther Garagion:

Very cheerfully do I respond to the call of our right countries of the 'Christian Freeman,' for the publication of his private note to we resigning.

With regard to Br. Doda, I never read his lectures which recognized to Br. Doda, I never read his lectures BROTHER GARRISON friend Cobb, editor of the 'Christian Freeman,' for the publication of his private note to me, assigning

with the impressions received from a personal interview and friendly conversation which I had held with Mr. Cobb, at his office, an hour or two before they were written, as well as from the note hereto aparended. Do not fail to call on me the earliest op-

My sole object in writing the article referred to, was to correct what I honestly conceived to be a misrepresentation. We all know that the individual assailed in the article which I briefly reviewed, needs no assistance in the single matter of self-defence. He is man-grown, intellectually and morally. But there are many well-meaning people, obliged to toil so constantly for the means of subsistence, that they are debarred the privilege of extensive reading, and nearly all the impressions which they receive concerning Mr. Parker and his views are obtained from the representations of the 'Christian Freeman,' and some other papers, whose editors (in my humble opinion, for which I am not morally to blame,) are laboring under a misapprehension, which is the legitimate off spring of a one-sided, prejudicial view of the case. I wrote for the benefit of those who, as I think, are thus misled; and my conscience dictated to me that, upon the State that has done this thing, nor ask a wo by so doing, I should subserve the interests of the cause of Christian inquiry and truth. For this rea- the asking, and clings to it as fate. son, more than all others, I regret the non-appearance of my article in the 'Freeman,' as through that medium, it might have reached some whose minds would thereby have been set right: i. e., of course, right in my humble estimation; for I assume nothing dering upon infallibility of judgment.

I cannot conceive that anything detrimental to the have accrued from the insertion of my friendly article of chibits an independence of opinion at once as my long-known and highly respected friend Cobb chose to decline its publication, I can only say that I perfect sincerity and uprightness, in consideration the powerful influence of mental prepossession. If we feel confident that we occupy the position of Trnth and Right, why should we be apprehensive in the least concerning the discussion of any topic, with any person, (nominally associated with us, or otherwise situated,) so long as such discussion is pervaded on either hand by the spirit of brotherly love? We live in an age of intense mental activity. A stagnation of the spirit of earnest inquiry in the minds of the great mass of the people is now entirely out of the question-in this quarter of the world, at least on to the numbers I conversed with, I met with New England is a great crucible, wherein the social, political, moral and theological elements, especially the latter, are 'melting with fervent heat.' Thank God that it is so! Good shall come of it; my soul

> I have no dread of what Is called for by the instinct of mankind; Nor think I that God's world will fall apart, Because we tear a parchment more or less

A brighter day-spring from on high' is, I believe yet to dawn upon the nations. And ever when f nal love for universal man, and with a desire to contribute some humble influence to accelerate the progress of improvement. 'As I muse, the fire burns,' in defiance, will melt down into a mis-shapen mass, if expored at noon-day to the rays of an unclouded then hangs them.

think there has been already 'enough said.'

been quite so solicitous as I was for the insertion of he fact that he has published, nearly every week, for several months past, the following serious inqui-

THE EDITOR'S WEEKLY SELF-EXAMINA-TION.

Have I misrepresented any man's opinions?

Now, being one of Br. Cobb's sincere 'friends.' and verily believing that he had ' misrepresented' one 'man's opinions,' I was moved to 'communicate freely with him in regard to that subject. All mittee-chairmen say, 'respectfully submitted.' J. PRINCE.

The following is the private note, the publicaon of which has been requested.

BOSTON, March 31, 1846.

Br. Prince:

I have received your vindication of Theodore Parker, per hand of Br. Spear, but in my decided views of the subject, my obligations to you as a friend and a ministering brother, and to the denomination of Christians to which we belong, will not allow me to chistians to which we belong, will not allow me to publish it at present. I have no wish to trammel thought, or to suppress inquiry. If this communication had come from any other quarter, I would have published and unraveled it. But you and I have, in solemn ordination, received the Scriptures at the hand of our brethern as the rule of faith and practice, the man of our counsel, the text-book of our ministry; and though we have the privilege of throwing off this

As it respects my representation of Parker, I cannot perceive that I have, in the least shade, sinned against the principles of my weekly self-szamination. If I have misrepresented him, then I have lost my senses. If there is no difference between a 'collection of legends,' and a simple reliable goppel history, then I am in a be wildered dream. 'Prejudice' is it, that will not regard things opposite as being legitimately entitled to the same name? If the denial of the real miracles of Christ, and of that which has been commonly understood by supernatural inspiration does not either make Christ an impostor, or the writers of his reputed history fabulists, and himself a fle-

friend Cobb, editor of the 'Christian Freeman,' for the publication of his private note to me, assigning reasons for declining to insert my article in his paper. Had I received the Liberator containing his request a few days earlier than I did, I should have forwarded the subjoined note in season for your last paper. But I was absent from home several days: and the paper did not fall into my hands, until it was too late for me to send this, with anything like a reasonable prospect of its appearing in print, at the earliest period, before the date of this present number.

Brother Cobb seems to think that my communication did him some injustice. Concerning this, I will merely remark, that I have harbored no intentien to do him anything but strict justice; and if any language I have employed wears the semblance of the contrary, its coloring was not the work of any 'art of dazign.' The few lines which prefaced my article, as printed in the Liberator of April 10th, were tinged with the impressions received from a personal inter-

portunity.

Yours in Christian love, S. COBB.

### PAULINE, THE SLAVE

At last, they have murdered her! The New Orleans Picayune, of the 30th ult., announces th murder. For a year, she has been on the doom-book, waiting, and now she has passed away from it, mur dered by Louisiana law, said to be executed. She waited through that year of sorrow till her offspring should be born; then, when the parent's affections were born in her soul with the birth of her child, and all nature in her cried for life to fulfil loves and duties they murdered her, and left her baby alone, orphaned by the law, calling itself the executor of God's justice. Shall not the cry of that orphan shake the throne of the Almighty? Man need not imprecate a curse upon it. It is accurred, the wo is upon it, without Pauline was, by the law and morality of Louisian

a slave; born probably the child of lust, sold by the law which murdered her, as clay into the hands of the adulterous potter, her master. He exalted her to the eminence of mistress of his affections, over the unhappy white partner whom he called his legal wife; and Pauline, proud of her evil exaltation, truth, or to the welfare of humanity, could possibly spiration her condition of life there allows her, the in the paper, to whose conductor it was first sent. But hand to smite the legal wife, her mistress. And for this, Louisiana law doomed her to be murdered, and wish it had been otherwise; while I accord to him with child by her adulterer; and by a horrible mercy, the law spared her a year, till the fruit of her bod should ripen and fall, and then cut down the tre They say she was firm, and died in the Catholic faith. She struggled for some time after her suspensi the fall not sufficing to dislocate her neck. In what faith do they lies, who do such things?

Where is the husband of that smitten white wif

the father of that orphaned child? He owned the mother by the law of the State, which, having first sold her to his will, murdered her for the natural consequence which followed, pride which despised her lord's rejected wife, and mocked the unhappy mistress in the home, and lifted up her hand to smi The law of Louisiana hangs its Hagars, and sends them away; but the angel of the Lord shall surely meet them in the land toward which they go. Where is that adulterous husband, father of the or-phan? His child, the child of Pauline, waited for by the mother with pangs such as no other heart can know, whose birth into the light of life was to deliver the mother over to the hand of the execution -that orphan claims him for its father, and natural think of it, mysheart glows more warmly with frater-nal love for universal man, and with a desire to con-breasts full of milk, her heart streaming with new affections, she whom God gave me for my mother And the same law which waited till the child should until every chilling sensation, occasioned by the harsh be born before it murdered the mother, dooms the winds of prevalent bigotry, sensualism, fraud, hatred, child its father's slave. The child follows the condicupidity and oppression, are all absorbed in the glow-ing, blissful, deep-felt conviction that our race shall slave; the child, kis child, shall be his slave; shall enter upon the enjoyment of freedom, both bodily groan under the lash, if it be born a man-child; shall and mental, more complete than any which man has be sold, like the mother, to lust, if it be a woman-child yet realized,-that every thing inimical to human The same law which murdered its mother, makes the welfare, however strongly entrenched, shall fall its fate on the earth. Let not my child be born a girl away before the advancing might of Truth and Love, for very sad is the life of a woman!' This the Al as a waxen statue, with bold wasge, and arm raised mighty Father's ear most often hears, from the land which dooms His dusky daughters to be Hagars, and

But I must stop, lest I weary the readers of this in this Christian republic, condemns to death a fepaper by comments unnecessarily protracted, in rela. male slave, the object of her master's criminal love, on to a matter respecting which they will perhaps because, instigated by him, she oppressed his wife, her mistress. Because the slave was quick with child It is somewhat doubtful whether I should have the law reprieved the sentence a dreadful year, till the babe should be born, and then murdered her by a my article in Br. Cobb's paper, had it not been for public execution on the gallows, leaving the babe motherless, the slave of its own father! 'O heaven! O earth! and shall I couple hell?'

PHONOTYPIC SCHOOL.

Boston, April 22, 1846.

WM. L. GARRISON: DEAR FRIEND,-I presume it will be a pleasur Have I been faithful to reprove sin, doing it in the printing of love for the sinner?

Have I labored with a desire to promote truth and cossful progress, an adult class in Phonotopy, con-Let our friends communicate with us freely on these sisting of nearly thirty colored persons, whom cannot read in the old way. Among the number who are unable to read are several of our Southern friends, and a woman about sixty years old, who was once a slave in the State of New Her freedom was purchased by her husband for the which was done in perfect good will, and, as com- sum of \$400, after paying the same amount for himself, and \$20 for their infant son, in its mother's arms!! The class will meet the remainder of this month in a room occupied on the Sabbath for worship in Belknap place. We meet at the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Some citizens, and a few persons from abroad, have favored us with a call. If others are dispose to do so, we shall be happy to see them.

hand of our brethern as the rule of faith and practice, the man of our counsel, the text-book of our ministry; and though we have the privilege of throwing off this pledge, if we come to think that it was taken in ignorance, yet we ought first to place ourselves in such attitude as that our brethren shall not be obliged to share the consequences of our experiments. Before I say to the public, I am disastisfied with the fible, on the ground of its being a collection of writings sade in the dark ages, by the so called 'mother of abominations,' and throw this out as an unqualified description of the book, which is to our fraternity the 'Sacred Volume,' I will so change my relations in society as to say it upon my own responsibility alone. I will so change my relations in society as to apathy of an enlightened people, but they are destit upon my own responsibility alone.

I shall like an opportunity for private convergratitude of the wise and the good.

iall, of Canterbury, Connecticut, whose trials and constitute a prominent feature in the eventful history of the colored population of the United States, and command for her the gratitude and admiration of costerity. The novel experiment which she is now making in this city in Phonotypy, with her characteristics of medial eneristic zeal and assiduity, is deserving of special en ouragement; and we trust she will have many riendly visiters to her school.]-Ed. Lib.

OREGON - WAR.

We are always gratified to hear from our intellient and much estremed London correspondent, DWARD Brance, (the signature is a fictitious one,) EDWARD STARCH, (the signature is a fictitious one.) abolitionist of the old anti-slavery platform of the for his letters are always instructive, and to the point. Garrison school—also a subscriber to the Liberator as to the Oregon question, he may rely upon it that from its first establishment to the present time. there has not been at any moment, and is not now, any danger of a war between this country and Enghad. The South rules the United States, and she will never contend with England, or any other pow-

had. The South rules the United States, and she vill never contend with England, or any other power, for a strip of free territory to be added to the Union. In every such case, 'compromise' and 'concession' are her watchwords; but when she wants more slare territory, she will run any risk, especially when she has so feeble a power as Mexico for an antagonist. She means to subjugate all Mexico, and she will do it, unless there be a speedy dissolution of the American Union.

THE AMERICAN UNION -- THE FREE CHURCH.

To the exclusion of much other matter, but none more important, we give the numerous instructive letters which have been forwarded to us by our faithful coadjutor Hexray C. Warsart, received by him from embent Christians and philanthropists in Great Britain, respecting the American Union and the Scottish Free Church, in relation to their connexion with the American slave system. They will not only be read with deep interest, but they will produce a strong effect on the public mind in this country.—

The genius of Burns accems to have inspired 'Saunders Renyequae,' in recording 'The Boy Tammy's Mediations' on the guilt of the Free Church in seeks ing the aid and fellowship of American slaveholders.

[See our poetical department.]

\*\*Con the recent death of Dr. Ephraim Whitney.

Fallen, alss! be fore the days of we Ealen hours of pain the close of life's vain dream; Fallen, alss! before the days of wo Eagendered apprehensions on the down.

Fallen, alss! before the days of we Ealen hours of pain the close of pain the close of life's vain dream; Fallen, alss! before the days of wo Eagendered apprehensions of the flow Of that vitality, whose passing tide.

Left on death's shore the social circle's pride.

Oh! none that knew him, none

Meditations on the guilt of the Free Charch in seeking the sid and fellowship of American slaveholders. [See our poetical department.]

Axxval Meetiko The time for holding the an nual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New-York is at hand. Let none of its members or friends detail their presence of no consequence, but let them make every exertion to attend, by the pledges which they have taken upon their lips, and by their regard for the glorious cause in which they are enlisted. If our editorial brethren would notice the time and place of the meeting, we should be most happy to resiprocate the favor at any time.

The End of the World, or, Opening of the Sixth Seal, and we pronounce it powerful in conception, and extraordinary in point of artistical genius and skill. The prominent figures look more like sculptured statues, or rather like life itself, than painted objects. Every thing about it its managed with consummate effect. We see nothing left for criticism. In New-York, it was visited by 15,000 persons; in Philadelphia, by 27,000; and the newspapers of both cities were unanimous in a warding to it the highest praise. Whoever sees it once, if he has any taste or reflection, will want tase it many times. It is exhibiting in the Horticulsee it many times. It is exhibiting in the Horticultural Hall, School-street. Admittance-25 cents. Go

tution may be found on our last page. The extravagance of panegyrie by which it is characterized altended. We have no space left for criticism in our

The next meeting of the Boston Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle will be on Thursday afternoon, May 7, at Miss Sargeant's, 5 Poplar-street.

MARRIED—In this city, on Monday evening last, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. Robert Morris, Jr., to Miss Cathurine H. Mason, both of this city. IT It was our privilege to be at the marriage celebration of this worthy young couple, and a very pleasant occasion it was to all who were present. It took place at the residence of our much esteemed friend ELLIS GRAY LORING, in Winter-street, and was conducted with an elegance and simplicity, equally charming and appropriate. We trust he will excuse us for stating some of the particulars of this in-teresting case. Mr. Morris is a young colored man, whom some ten years since, Mr. Loring kindly took at present, whether Mr. Bright or Mr. Georg into his service, and for several years employed in his office in the capacity of a clerk or secretary. By his respectful and polished personal address, his remarkable proficiency in his calling, his uniform uprightness of conduct, his faithful and unwearied apcation, his growing intelligence and active talents, he has long deserved and justly won the respect and friendship of all his acquaintance, and of many highly respected citizens. By Mr. and Mrs. Lonino, he has been treated almost with the affection of a son, and their solicitude and generosity have been amply giate year. recompensed by his good behaviour. JAMES FREE-MAS CLARKE officiated on the occasion, in uniting the in parties a lawful way, and by his manner and countenance seemed greatly to enjoy the scene.—
Among those who were present, in hearty good will and as a token of their personal respect,—not as a matter of form, or ceremony, or condescension,—were the Hon. Josian Quisco, the mayor of the city, (under whose observation Mr. Morris has long been closely placed,) the Hos. James Sayage and his lady, (in whose service the bride was formerly engaged,)

Mr. Webster's Speech.—In answer to very many inquiries, we take occasion to say, that Mr. Webster's Speech, in vindication of the treaty of Washington, will be published at this office in a few days, in pamphlet form, with an appendix, containing several letters, papers and extracts. The pamphlet will, perhaps, comprise 150 pages, exceeding in weight, therefore, the privilege of an ordinary frank. It can be sent to order to booksellers to any part of the United States. This, of course, will not superselve the publication of the treaty of Washington, will be published at this office in a few days, in pamphlet form, with an appendix, containing several letters, papers and extracts. The pamphlet form, with an expendix, containing several letters, papers and extracts. The pamphlet form, with an expendix, containing several letters, papers and extracts. The pamphlet form, with an expendix, containing several letters, papers and extracts. The pamphlet form, with an expendix, containing several letters, papers and extracts. The pamphlet form, with an expendix, containing several letters, papers and extracts. The pamphlet form, with an expendix, containing several letters, papers and extracts. The pamphlet form, with a paper, with a pamphlet form, with a paper, with a pamphlet form, with a paper, and extracts. The pamphlet form, with a paper, and extracts. The pamphlet form, with an expendix, containing several letters, papers and extracts. The pamphlet form, with a paper, with a pamphlet form, with a paper, and extracts. Th MAN CLARKE officiated on the occasion, in uniting the (in whose service the bride was formerly engaged,) GILMAN DAVIS, Esq., JOHN G. KING and lady, En-MUND L. BENZON, formerly of Germany, and now a resident of New-York, a most amiable man, and our a resident of New-York, a most amiable man, and our beloved friend Francis Jackson. Altogether, it was a novel and delightful spectacle. We were requested to say a few words, but utterly failed to convey what we felt, or to express what we desired to say. The place in which we stood—the brilliancy of the scene find a letter from Havana, bearing date April 8th we felt, or to express what we desired to say. The the fact that the wedded couple were identified in complexion with a race, for centuries 'peeled, meted out, and trodden under foot, millions of whom are still kept in the galling chains of slavery, and few of whom have been allowed any opportunity to develope their intellectual powers—the presence of auch witnesses, with such sincerity and good will—the token before us of the certain triumph of right over wrong, before us of the certain triumph of right over wrong, in the steamer of this evening. or virtue and merit over all opposing obstacles, of the ultimate banishment of an unnatural and vulgar prejudice from the land and the world, of the restoration of all who are enslaved to their just rights—the remembrance of the noble part which Mr. and Mrs.

\*\*Dreadful Shipureck.\*\*—The Cape of Good Hope Gazette of the 9th of January last, contains the particulars of the loss of the barque Francis Spaight, of this port, in Table Bay, with her commander, Capt. Patterson, and twenty-one of the crew. of virtue and merit over all opposing obstacles, of the Louise had from so early a period taken in the per-

secuted yet glorious cause of our oppressed fell ountrymen-all conspired to render us incapable of finding words to symbolize the thoughts that were But, no matter. We record these facts, not pation. only that we may render a tribute to our Winterstreet friends for the part they have taken in this affair, and also a tribute to Mr. Morris, but especially for the encouragement of colored youth—to inspire them with feelings of true self-respect, to stimulate with a determination to improve every advantage that may be extended to them, to ren how closely their elevation is allied to good manner and moral worth, to encourage them to have faith in the dawn of a brighter and better day;—for,

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And RIGHT not WIGHT, shall be the ford, In the good time coming.
WORTH, not BIRTH, shall rule manking

And be acknowledged stronger. The proper impulse has been given Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys
A good time coming;
Let us aid all we can,
Every woman, every man,
The good time coming.
Smallest helps, if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger;
"Twill be strong enough one day—
Wait a little longer."

Bostow, April 21, 1846. I herewith enclose an Elegy on the of our friend, Dr. Ephraim Whitney-knowing his

From the Boston Evening Gazette. ELEGY

On the recent death of Dr. Ephraim Whitney.

he has any taste or reflection, will want to was borne into the grave-yard on the Common, a sany times. It is exhibiting in the Horticulsil, School-street. Admittance—25 cents. Go it.

\*At the moment when the body of the Common, a gigantic oak fell beneath the are in one of the malls. Those who remembered the colossal proportions and strength of the dead, could not but remark the similarity between the two, in life and death.

Heavy Verdict .- Miss Sarah Greer, a young lad gance of panegyric by which it is characterized almost seems like keen satire, though it is not so intended. We have no space left for criticism in our present crowded number.

Buller, at New York, on Tuesday, for breach of marriage contract. The attention on his part commenced in 1842, and continued until last fall, when he withdrew, and married a lady of New Haven.

On the 25th of February, there were lying at an On the 20th of February, there were lying at an-chor in the harbor of Mazaran, two American frig-ates, two sloops of war, a schooner, and a transport, in all mounting 161 guns. At the same time, there were a British frigate of 50 guns, and a brig of 16.

Nineteen new ships, thirteen of which are steam-ers, appear in the list of April, as ordered to be built for the British Navy.

The Elmbank factory, near Glasgow, was burnt on the 30th March, and 1200 bales of cotton, valued at £10,000, destroyed and damaged.

Mr. Duncan, the African traveller, states, in a re cent letter, that the King of Ashantee entertained him with a review of 6000 female troops, whose arms, accourrements, and performances, were truly

vill stand on the Liberal interest instea of Mr. W. Ellis.

All vessels entering a Danish port from stress weather, or to repair the effects of accident, are be free from all tonnage, light-house, or port dues.

The cost of the French war department this year is 326,000,000 francs, or about £13,000,000. The luxury of making rezzias on the poor Arabs is rather an expensive one.

President Day, of Yale College, has signified his intention of resigning at the close of the present Colle

Mr. Webster's Speech .- In answer to very man

The Quaker Embassy.—The editor of the Eman cipator says, in relation to the London Delegation, We were never more disappointed in the course

which says :

had from so early a period taken in the period ty et glorious cause of our oppressed fellowmen—all conspired to render us incapable of words to symbolize the thoughts that were than the symbolize the thoughts that were the symbolize the symbolize that were the symbolize the symbolize that were the symb

A fugitive slave says that the best 'massa' knows any thing about is 'Massachusetts.'-Enquirer. Yes, and the same slave says that th missis' he ever saw was 'Mississippi.' - E

Great Firs in Newark.—A fire, which destroyed \$20,000 worth of property, occurred at Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning. It consumed two large brick buildings of 'Hedenberg's Works,' on the in clined plane, occupied for various mechanical pur

The London Chronicle of the 7th ult., contains article upon the conquests of England in India, which occurs the following remarkable passage We can never govern India as we ought, until possess the whole of it?

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES

Mr. STONE will lee Geres B. Srennens will lecture in Walpole, Medfield, East Medway,

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN

agers of the Ma The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society hereby give notice that the TWELFTH NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, on TUEB-DAY, the 26th of May, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue in session for three days. In performing this duty, the Board would urge upon its members and friends, and the members and friends of the American A. S. Society, in all parts of New England and the country, to assemble, is large numbers, for mutual counsel and encouragement, at this most important point in the history of our cause and of our country. The triumphant supremacy of the Slave Power in the councils of the nation, consequent on the annexation of Texas; the dastardly submission of Massachusetts and the other free States to this revolutionary outrage; the guilty silence of the Church, in view of the accumulating horrors and indefinite extension of slavery; all demand prompt and vigorous measures on the part of those who believe RESISTACE TO TWANTS TO BE OBEDIENCE TO GOD. A prominent subject for consideration will be the maturing and adopting of a system of combined and extensive agitation for the DisSOLUTION OF THE EXISTING UNION OF THESE STATES, and the abrogation of the base, cruel and wicked Constitution that now binds them together in a comment, allied EXISTING UNION OF THESE STATES, and the abrogation of the base, cruel and wicked Constitution that now binds them together in a compact, alike fatal to the hopes of the slave, and to the rights of the nominally free The great question of DISSOLUB TION, as the only salvation of the country, will be fully discussed; its philosophy and method set forth; its expediency and necessity enforced. Let all come up prepared to unite in an emphatic utterance of their sense of this necessity, and in a firm determination to make a resolute and united effort to hasten its accomplishment.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS !!! FRANCIS JACKSON, President EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

Persons at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York, who may wish to remit money to the Liberator, are requested to pay the same to Loring Moody, Gen. Agent Mass. A. S. Society, who will receipt for the same, and particular receipts covering the time paid, will afterwards be sent from this office. R. F. WALLCUT, General Agent Liberator.

ANNIVERSARY IN MAY.

ANNIVERSARY IN MAY.

The friends of the abolition of Capital Punishment throughout the United States, are earnosely requested to be represented at the meeting of the New-York State Society, to be held in this city on Monday, May the 11th. Among the speakers expected to address this meeting, are Hon. Robert Rantoul, Vice-President Dallas, Rev. John Pierpont, Horace Greeley, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Charles C. Burleigh, Rev. J. N. Massit, Parke Godwin, J. L. O'Sullivan, Rev. W. H. Channing, and Prof. Patterson, of Philadelphia.

W. T. McCOUN. Pres.

W. T. McCOUN, Pres Josian Hoppen, Sec. TP Papers friendly, please copy.

SEND IN ORDERS FOR TRACT NO. 1.

TRACT No. 1 of the New Series, commenced by the New England Non-Resistance Society, is a reprint of that excellent one by C. K. Whipple, formerly published by this Society, entitled 'Evils or the Revolutionary War.' We have printed an edition of 2000 copies, (it ought to have been 5000; which will hereafter be our number of each Tract.) Friends may order quantities at the price of one cent per copy by the hundred, or by the dozen. Less than a dozen will be two cents per copy, and single copies three cents. These prices will a little more than cover the cost, in our economical way of publishing; and will enable the Society to sustain a reproductive Tract fund. Donors to this fund, past and future, who wish it, will receive one half of the value of their donations in tracts, as they may order. Address orders to Adin Ballon, (Hopedale,) Milford, Mass., or to R. F. Walcutt, No. 25 Cornhill, Boston.—Practical Christian. SEND IN ORDERS FOR TRACT NO. 1.

TO LET

To a very small family part of a house in Dedham street, consisting of kitchen, parlor and two small hed rooms, well provided with water and other conve-niences. Bent, \$96.

PARTNER WANTED.

Any young man wishing to acquire a knowledge of the Dental profession and engage in a partnership with an experienced and skilful Dentist, or a person already acquainted with the dental art, may find a rare chance by enquiring at No. 25 Cernhill.

PLACE WANTED. For a young colored boy, about 12 years of age, on a farm in the country. He is very bright and in-telligent. Application may be made to Mrs. Samuel Hoar or Mrs. M. M. Brooks, Concord, Mass., or to

JAMES PRIDEAUX,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, No. 13 PINE-STREET, BOSTON.

To Terms for instruction in Pianoforte, Playing and Singing, \$15 per quarter.

GYMNASIUM,

AT BOYLSTON HALL.

AT BOYLSTON HALL.

D.R. THAYER'S Gymnastic Institute, at Baylston will continue open through the Summer, for Ladies and Misses, Gentlemen and Boys, where all the apparatus and machinery necessary for healthy exercises and amusements are amply provided; and where all persons of sedentary habits and those who are suffering from dyspepsia and nervous disorders, spinal difficulties, and all those diseases which depend on the general diminution of the strength, are cured, without medicine, and by no other measures than that of developing the natural powers and fortifying the system against disease.

There were upwards of three hundred persons, during the last quarter, who availed themselves of the benefits of this Institution.

The Ladies' Department is under the surveillance of Miss ELIZABETH MERRILL, a young lady of experience, and in every way qualified for the superintendence of such an Institution.

Boston, April 24, 1846.

Boston, April 24, 1846. MACON B. ALLEN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE 69 CORRELL, AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

THE Depository of the American Peace Society
is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, third floor.
The Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other Peace
publications, may always be obtained there.

J. P. BLANCHARD,
epti Treasurer, and Stationary Agent.

DR. STOCKING. SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 266 WASHINGTON-STREET, (CORNER OF AVOR-PLACE,) Bo

STILL offers his professional services to the community, in all the various departments embraced in Practical Dentistry; whether surgical, mechanical, or curative. His long experience, extensive practice, well adapted instruments, and a perfect familiarity with all the most useful modern improvements, in setting Teeth, filling, cleansing, polishing, regulating, removing, &c., are a sure guaranty against the numerous impostors of the day. Terms moderate. All operations warranted.

Boston, April 17, 1846.

NEV Furniture and Feather Store,

No. 43, up stairs, North side Blackstone-street between Hanover and Ann-Streets, Boston— WHERE may be found a general assortment
FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all prices
to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, fo
cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to cal
before purchasing elsewhere.
C. W. BRABROOK.

N. B. The first price is the only price, except a

To the Editor of the Montrose (Scottish) Standard. To the Editor of the Montress (Scottish) Standard.

Mr. Yeddron,—On Munonday nicht, oor Jock gat me entecced to gang doon an' hear that chiel Douglass. I had come awa wantin' ma specks; but frac the luik I gat o' him, he seem't a buirdly fallow, and ane I shudna like to has a tassle wi' aither feesecally or intellecktually. But to the pint on han'. I cam' hame, an' gaed aff to ma bed, leavin' Jock sittin' gey an' dowf-like at the ingle cheek. 'Jock,' quo' I, 'gang your wa's to your bed, and dinna sit there burnin' coal an' cannle for nae en'; ye ken that wab maun he feenish't the morn.' 'Ou aye, quo' he, 'nae fear o' the wab.' Weel, Sir, thro' the nicht I'm waukent wi' suabody roarin' an' singin'. nicht I'm wankent wi' sumbody roarin' an' singin'. I fulks atower—an' wad ye believ't?—it was Jock necht in watern wad ye believ't?—it was Jock! an' it near twa i' the mornin'. I was in a pashin—nee wunner—a hale penny cannie brunt! "Ye ne'er-do weel loon, 'gio' I, raxin' ower the bed for ane o' ma shoon, 'sittin' squeachin there at this time o' the mornin', disturbin' the hale kintra side—this'll so be the gate o't the mornin'—there'll be nae harlis ye out o' yer bed then.' Wi' that, Mr. Yeditur, I gars the shee play breenge at his head—it shifft his lug—eoupit the cannication—bruke twa plates—an' foosh doon the tea-tray wi' a reeshle like thunner. Jock was ben the hoose like winkin', an' the door bar't. I rase to see th' extent o' the dawmage, an' fell in wi' the followin' poyem, whilk Jock had drappit in his flicht. Wad ye juist stap it oot o' the gate sume way, Mr. Yeditur, for I canna luik at it without thinkin' o' the plates. And oblige, the plates. And oblige, SAUNDERS KENYEQUHAE.

Links, March, 1846

THE BOY TAMMY'S MEDITATIONS. Ony Tune ye like.

(The Post indulgeth in the descriptive.) Oh, Tammy sat lane by his ain fireside, He lukit dumfounder't-he graned and he sigh'd As he shuke his lang pow-the tears pappin' came-There'll never be peace till that siller's sent hame.

(Moral reflections about scourin' bluidy bambers.) I ha'e scoor that bawbees till blab stan' on my broo. I may scoor a' my days, but the bluid aya keeks thro I maun e'en sen' them back, just to plesse oor suid dame,

For she'll no be at peace till that siller's sent hame. (A case o' conscience.)

Bend it hame; lat me see-it gangs sair 'gainst my heart : But it's better wi' siller than conscience to pairt: Can we haud be't? Na! Douglass has blown sie'

flame, That we winns ha'e peace till that siller's sent hame.'

(A pradic'.)

· ft's hard, unce hard, to confess we've dune wrang ; Ane micht do't-but, oh, an Assembly !-- ma sang ! But oor folk are uproarious, and cry ' What a shame,' And they'll no gie us peace till that siller's sent hame.

(A dreary prospect.) I ken I've dune wrang—the warl' make sic a din; Nae smile frae without, and nae comfort within; The deed stamps eternal disgrace on my name, And I winns ha's peace till that siller's sent hame.

(No go.) That chiels in Dundee, the' weel gifted wi' gab, May talk of the 'slave-holding patriarch, Joh;'
They may reenge the hale Bible—it comes a' to th There'll never be peace till the siller's sent hame.

( Random recollections.') I've play'd mony a queer pliakie, I trow, in my day

I've belauber't Dissenters-weel, weel, lat that gae; I've ran aff frae my Granny, but I've stain'd my fair And I'll never ha'e peace till that siller's sent hame.

(Real reminiscences.) 'I've danced mony a queer reel-sy, and danced them

wi' pride, But this is the daftest like e'er I has tried; For The Slavery Strathspey-a back step-(sic

name !) Maun be danced to the tune o' Send that siller hame.'

(A melancholy state of affairs.) 'My mither cries, 'Tammy, correct the mistak' -As usual, there's 'Patterraw John's at my back; While 'The Blave 'redds my hair wi' his murderor

kaim, And'll no be at peace till that siller's sent hame.

( Ah, Tam ! ah, Tam !') 'My mither ! puir body ! shares a' my disgrace Wi' a tear in her e'e, she glow'rs in my face; She gangs about dowie, and greetin' for shame, And she'll no gae me peace till that siller's sen

(Tammy jocosely addresseth himself.) ' Aye, Tammy, ma man, ye've a will o' your ain; To ' Retract, e'en a hairbreadth,' I ken gies ye pain But I doot ye mann do't, tho' 'twad coup ilka 'scheme

For there'll never be peace till that siller's sent hame. (Visions.)
Wi' a heart-rendin' sigh, and a shak' o' his head, Tammy, sairly perplex't, alippit aff till his bed; But he raved in his sleep, and cried oot in his drame "THERE'LL NEVER BE PRACE TILL THAT SILLER'S

> SENT HAME. \* Dr. Ritchie.

From the Dublin University Magazine. A CLOUD IS ON THE WESTERN SKY. A cloud is on the western sky,

There's tempest o'er the sea And bankrupt States are blustering high, But not a whit care we. Our guns shall roar, our steel shall gleam, Before Columbia's distant stream

Shall own another's sway ; We'll take our stand, And draw the brand, As in the ancient day. They count on feuds within the fale,

They think the sword is broke, They look to Ireland, and they smile But let them bide the stroke. When rendered one in hand and heart, By robber war and swindler art. Home grief all cast away We take our stand, And draw the brand. As in the ancient day

Oh, let them look to where in bonds, For help their bondsmen cry-Oh, let them look, ere British hands, Wipe out that living lie ! Beneath the flag of Liberty, We'll sweep the wide Atlantic sea,

And tear their chains away; There take our stand, And draw the brand, As in the ancient day.

Veil, starry banner, veil your pride, The blood-red cross before Emblem of that by Jordan's side, Man's freedom-price that bo No land is strong that owns a slave, Vain is it wealthy, crafty, brave; Our freedom for our stay, We'll take our stand And draw the brand.

As in the ancient day. Shout, dusky millions, through the world!

Ye scourge-driven nations, shout! The flag of Liberty's unfurled, And Freedom's sword is out! The slaver's boastful thirst of gain Tends but to break his bondsman chain;

And Britain's on the way To take her stand. And draw the brand. O. P. R. JANES, As in the ancient day.

REFORMATORY.

this institution, I utter as a man, and call upon you to receive it as coming from one who has not divested himself of his manhood, or his principles of honor; therefore, unless you can show to the contrary, you are in duty bound to admit that I am qualified, permit me here to say, freely and unhesitatingly, that there is naught in the institution of Odd Fellowship, that will deprive you or any other human being of any right whatsoever, that you or they now possess. It will not take from from you to give to any of its members, any privilege that you now enjoy. It will not shield the criminal beneath the broad folds of its fraternity, although he may have been one its members. And God knows that if I should violate any of the laws of our country, a jury of Odd Fellows would be the last that I would select to sit on my case, in order to shield me from justice; for with the criminal acts of their members they have no sympathy. The violutor of law or morality becomes, by the act itself, a violator of the principles of Odd Fellowship, and by this act destroys his connection with us, and is no more a member of the institution than yourself or your correspondent. I ask, then, where you are called upon to act against this order in self-defence? What will you defond yourself saginst? Not their secrets, most assuredly; for they will nower trouble you in your present position, for it is no task for you to remember them. It cannot be at the bar of justice, (so called,) for Odd Fellowship are not twin serpents, lest periadefence? What will you defond yourself saginst? Not their secrets, most assuredly; for they will not have for more first that he has of justice, (so called,) for Odd Fellowship are not twin serpents, lest periadefence? What will you defond yourself saginst? Not their secrets, most assuredly; for they will not here for the first the folds of those more poison, be at the bar of justice, (so called,) for Odd Fellowship are not twin serpents, lest periadefence? What will you defond yourself saginst? is no task for you to rememberthem. It cannot be at the bar of justice, (so called,) for Odd Fellowship and Non-Resistance are never found there! It cannot be in sectarianism, for Comeoutism and Odd cannot be in sectarianism, for Comeoutism and Odd Fellowship were long since excommunicated! It cannot be in Washingtonianism or Abolitionism, for Odd Fellowship knows no '1984. Where, then, and at what point, are you called upon to defend yourself against Odd Fellowship? Tell us, friend Garrison, where it has harmed the first hair of your head, or injured by its principles any other man? Show the subject of its injury, not by surmises and guess-work, but by actual demonstration. And for every ten, yea, for every one, a thousand can bespeak its blessings. And not those sim-

the departed, and anticipated almost every wish, and labored to gratify it before it was spoken! Ask her who wiped the damp sweat of death from the brow of her beloved—who stood with her by the bed-side, to receive the last farewell of him that sleeps in death! As you stirred up those hallowed mbrances in her bosom, the tears of gratitude would speak forth with the words themselves, as something better than the sculptured marble, as a tribute to Odd Fellowship. If this does not blast your skepticism concerning our institution, and hust the murmuring reproach, go to the schools where the orphans of Odd Fellows are educated, ments you made on Odd Fellows. with so many comforts, since your sires aleep in the narrow house appointed for all the living?

assure you it is every way adapted to not be possible one poor broken heart, it will be worth the time.

It is an important part of the great moral machinery of the age, and if every part of this great chinery of the age, and if every part of this great philanthropic machine fills its appropriate sphere with as much honor to itself as this peculiur branch, the world will yet be redeemed from moral, mental the world will yet be redeemed from moral, mental feared to go to an organized anti-slavery meeting, with as much honor to itself as ims pecuniar wants, the world will yet be redeemed from moral, mental and physical woe and suffering. Odd Fellowship stands as an impassable barrier between pauperism and the mental and physical suffering therefrom, and every member thereof, with their wives and an every member thereof, with their wives and an every member thereof, with their wives and the page of the properties of the prop and every member thereof, with their wives and little ones, who will 'watch worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called,' by its soothing voice of Friendship, Truth and Love. Why, then, should you so carnestly desire to overthrow and utterly destroy this broad spreading tree, beneath whose branches so many repose in quietness and security?—conscious that when death bids them vacate rity?—conscious that when death bids them vacate will over-

"In exposition of this point, see 'The Odd Fellow' of April 15, 1846, last page, an article with this head, 'Look out for a villain.' Friend G, if you would copy the article entire, I think you would copy the article entire entire

REFORMATORY.

PALEND GARRIDOS:

I discover by the Liberator, that; your worthy self and 'Locoton' are out in strong germs on the institution, two by the liberator, that; your worthy self and 'Locoton' are out in strong germs on the institution, two bulle before at one. This atrong manifestation has led not to fifte a few institution, two bulle before at one. This atrong manifestation has led not to fifte a few institution, two bulle before at one. This atrong manifestation has led not to fifte a few institution, two bulle before at one at a few institution, and the apartit of your articles, that you affirm what you know not, as a raticle, that you affirm what you know not, as a raticle, that you differ what you have been bright on the political properties. It is not a such, infigure on the political properties of the properties

Odd Fellowship are not twin serpents, lest peradventure he might meet from their entwining embrace, the fate of his unillustrious and unenviable predecessor. An unfortunate name is to be dreaded, and if your correspondent considers his namesake, of Trojan notoriety, or suitable representative of his character and motives. I envy him not in his position. I will leave him with his adopted parent, 'bellowing' within the folds of those more poisonous serpents of modern date, Envy and Revenge, and utter my parting prayer to his rods, that they and atter my parting prayer to his gods, that they would spare their 'victim and his boys from so would spare their 'victim and his boys from so horrid a death.' Give to the father the power requisite not only to save himself, but others from a similar delusion and fate. And may the good spirit of Christianity guide the modern Laocoon, and all of us, to an holier aftar than priest Laocoon of old brought his offerings.'

I have done. I throw forth these thoughts for the consideration of yourself your correspondent.

other man? Show the subject of its injury, not by surmises and guess-work, but by actual demonstration. And for every ten, yea, for every one, a thousand can be speak its blessings. And not those simply that you suppose are 'oath-bound to support its secret abominations,' but the otherwise impoverished widow and houseless orphan.

Before you again calumniate this institution, I ask of you, as a philanthropist, to call upon the Odd. Before you again calumniate this institution, I ask of you, as a philanthropist, to call upon the Odd Fellow's widow, and ask her for the wrongs it hath done her. Ask her who stood by her in that dark and trying hour, when the warmest sympathies of her nature were being severed by the cold hand of death! Ask her who administered to the wants of the departed, and applicated the sum of the departed, and applicated the sum of th

Yours for Truth and Humanity, although an Odd

Milford, April 13, 1846. B. H. DAVIS.

THE OTHER SIDE. The following is an extract of a letter from an in

telligent and philanthropic lady in Worcester county

A thousand blessings on your head for the comhush the murmuring reproach, go to the schools where the orphans of Odd Fellows are educated, and clothed, if necessary, from what you consider their unaccounted for treasures; and ask those bright and smiling faces, by what right of tenure they hold their places? Who has been instrumental in making you thus joyful, and surrounding you with so many comforts since your sires sleep in wife of his bosom. Can an Odd Fellow share his As you proposed these questions, methinks you joys with his wife? No—not a word may she be would behold the electric joy leap from eye to eye, permitted to know of this devil-ordained institution. as the united voices of that little throng would expend to would be all good—yes, the very cream of pound to you the server. We fether server to Gold. as the united voices of that little throng would expound to you the secret, 'My father was an Odd Fellow.' Go, if you can, friend Garrison, from scenes like these, with your big heart of philanthropy beating in your bosom, and call up from beneath, the black demon of destruction, to blant this with him. Next to the poor slave, the wife of an Odd institution from existence, that is doing this great work of comfort and usefulness; but I cannot. Pardon me if I lisp forth a God bless it! as my beart is warmed into a deeper emotion of gratitude heart is warmed into a deeper emotion of gratitude and praise to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for sending down from above the principles of Odd Fellowship, to bless and comfort man under her conduct, while she remains a widow. O, shame als that it is our lot to ericounter its on such abominations! Thank God, there is one life.

It is not the avowed or practical purpose of Odd
Fellowship to meet and overcome every obstacle in
the way of human comfort and progression. But I
assure you it is every way adapted to fill its peculiar
office in the amelioration of the condition of humanity. It is an important part of the great moral man.

rity?—conscious that when death bids them vacate their posts of duty, the same branches will overshadow their vives and little ones, and that they, too, shall enjoy the same quietness and security, and be borne onward over the current of life, surrounded by the same fraternal sympathies, and fed from the same munificent hand. Therefore, I think I may well say that your peculiar position calls forth the admonition of the spoatle of old, 'Be too torgetful to entertain strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.' Although our institution may be a stranger to you, and its

"In exposition of this point, see 'The Odd Fellow's of April 15, 1846, last page, an article with this band had joined the lodge, she said, 'I shall not be

was slie at such deeds of darkness. A man who will

THE BLOODY AND OFPRESSIVE SOUTH.

IT Here is another long and frightful catalogue of crimes and horrors, which are constantly occurring in the slaveholding States:

Cruel Cold-Blooded Murder.—The trial of a fiend by the name of Wait takes place some time in April, in the State of Mississippi, for the murder of Mr. Thomas Shannon, formerly a resident of New Albany, Ind. The circumstances attending Mr. Shannon's murder have never been made public; but the annals of crime cannot present a more cruel fate than he suffered. His family connexions,—a widowed mother, reaiding in New Albany, also brothers and sisters there, and in Jefferson wille and this city,—are all highly respectable and well to live. Mr. Shannon had resided some two or three years in Mississippi, in the Vaxoo county, some six miles east of Helena, Ark. He had amassed considerable property, and at the time of his murder he had converted it into money, preparatory to returning to New Albany, to comfort his mother in her declining age, and settle down in his birth place.

He had been married to a confiding and interesting lady of Mississippi only two months. On the day of his murder a man living in the neighborhood,

ti into money, preparatory to returning to New Albany, to comfort his mother in her declining age, and settle down in his birth-place.

He had been married to a confiding and interesting lady of Mississippi only two months. On the day of his murder a man living in the neighborhood, (who had worked for him), requested Mr. Shannon, through a third person, to cail at his house on particular business; he did so, not dreaming of the foul intest which he was as soon to encounter. He entered the fiend's house marmed; the door was closed, and three men simultaneously drew their bowies knives on him! Finding himself thus assailed, he chenched in with the ruffians, (he was a man of great strength,) and throwing one against the other, he kept them from stabbing him vitally for three quarters of an hour; but at each turn he was cut and hackled by the weapons constantly siming at his heart. While this desperate strengtle was progressing, the alarm was given, but too late; before assistance came, one of the villains succeeded in severing his hand from the arm, at the wrist, when he could no longer resist successfully, and fell finiting by exertion, pain from his mumerous gashes, and loss of blood, to the poor, where each plunged his knife into his body, and all three fled.

Just as he fell, Mrs. Shannon having heard the alarm at her residence, came running terrified into the room. Seeing the situation of her husband, she seated herself upon the floor, and drew his head into her lap, while from his severed arm and unnumbered wounds, the crimson gore was streaming; who in the room. Seeing the situation of her husband, she seated herself upon the floor, and drew his head into her lap, while from his severed arm and unnumbered wounds, the crimson gore was streaming; whigh in the new of the seated herself upon the floor, and drew his head into her lap, while from his severed arm and unnumbered wounds, the crimson gore was streaming; whigh in the high particulars of his cruel fate, as life ebbed away. Shannon lived some fifteen mi

knew. His loss is deeply deplored by a young wife, a widowed mother, relatives, and numerous acquaint ances.—Cin. Com.

Battle between the Students and the keepers of a Menegerie—a Student killed.—A terrible affray occurred at Charlotteaville, Va., on Saturday night, ketween the students of the University, and the persons attached to Raymond & Co's Menagerie. The Richmond Republican gives the following particulars:

Alt seems that the students were disorderly and rictous, and would not permit the showmen to clear the circle, in order to exhibit the performances of the elephant. The keeper of the elephant and the other showmen, remonstrated with the refractory students, and repeatedly deared them to clear the ring, in order that they might proceed with the exhibition.—They, however, refused, when the keeper determined to proceed, brought in the elephant to force them aside. As soon as this was done, the students attacked the keeper with violence. The rest of the showmen came to his assistance, and a general and furious fight took place between the two parties, in which sticks and bludgeons were used. Our informant states that at one time, some fire or six of the students were knocked down, or lying prostrate on the ground. One we lament to bear who received

by one of the students, who was on his way Bailey denied his name, but the student, who recognized him, made oath to his identity, and had him arrested. He was brought to Richmond by some of the passengers, and lodged in jail.

The slave Pauline was hung at New-Orleans Saturday, 28th ult. The Picayune says.

'It was painful, terrible, to see the fearful struggles

'It was painful, terrible, to see the fearful struggles of the dying woman, for it was several minutes before all was over, as her neck was not broken by the fall, and she died from strangulation. At the expiration of shout twenty minutes, she was taken in, and pronounced dead by the physician. As she was taken in and the gates were closed, a sort of ill-suppressed shout ross from a portion of the crowd, and gradually the whole assembly broke up and went away.

The spectacle was, as all such spectacles are, horrid, and yet the street in front of the prison was thronged with the populace who gathered at an early hour to see a human being launched into eternity. There were men and boys, and women, too, with infants in their arms, who, while they uttered exclamations of pity, still stood and gazed. Here and there were carriages filled with female spectators; and all tions of pity, still stood and gazed Here and there were carriages filled with female spectators; and all were stretching their necks, standing on tip-toe, pushing and jostling each other that they might get a good sight. The coarse joke and brutal laugh might be heard, too, as if a hanging was quite a pleasant and laughable affair—a sort of cheap amusement for the people—they seemed so jovial and jocose about

The prisoner conducted herself with the usual in The prisoner conducted herself with the usual indifference—and the mob of ten thousand who assembled to witness the scene, departed from the ground with the usual moral purification consequent upon the great lesson which had been taught them. Men, somes and children—mulattoes, free negroes and slaves—were there, and from the rude jokes that were interchanged, and the loud laughter and happy looks of most, we are led to doubt whether any theatre or circus could have afforded a more agreeable entertainment. Of the number of pockets picked and the quantity of whisky consumed, we cannot at present. ment. Of the number of pockets picked and the quantity of whisky consumed, we cannot at present speak, not having full information on these ordinary but important occurrences, but we presume that many circumstances tending to throw light on the matter will soon be elicited by our criminal tribunals.

will soon be elicited by our criminal tribunals.

Unfortunate Afray and Death.—On the evening of the 14th uit. says the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, an unfortunate occurrence took place in the Cherokee Nation, about seven miles from this place, which resulted in the death of Mr. Joseph Crossland. The circumstances, as we learned them, are as follows: A Mrs. Brown, Crossland's sister, and C's wife, who lived near neighbors, were at Brown's, and some difficulty ensued, and they commensed to quarrel, and from words were about to proceed to blows, when Mrs. Brown took an old musket, which was loaded, and had the bayonet fixed, and threatened Mrs. Crossland with it. Crossland, arriving about this time, spoke to Brown to stop the quarrel and fight, when other, and that men had better let them settle their own difficulties. Crossland persisted in interfering, and growing angry in trying to quell the row, struck his sister, Mrs. B. when Brown drew a knife and inficted the death wound, which was in the back. Brown fled and Crossland fired a gun at him without effect, and died soon after. We regret very much to hear of his death—be was a quiet, good man, but very fiery and head-strong when enraged. Brown has made his escape.

sitting by his own hreaded, in the misster in the Cherokee him through a window, lodging eight buck shot im through this body, one of which passed directly through the brain.

A little son of Mr. Seif had been sitting on his fathers' knee, and his wife engaged dressing a slight wound on his hand, which circumstances probably prolonged his life a few moments. The marderer is unknown, and the affair a mystery — N. P.e. April 7th.

Melancholy Affair.—We learn from a gentleman from structure, was going on before a magistrate, a difficulty arcse to the family of state of the family of some hereade, with wound on his hand, which circumstances probably prolonged his life

An Affair of Honor.—The Baltimore Argus of Saturday afternoon, says:—We learn that a party left the following particulars of a destardly set recently

listed into the United States Army'—so astonished the city this morning, early, to settle a matter of 'sat will isfaction which one gentleman expects of another. was she at such deeds of darkness. A man who will go and clandestinely join such a body, certainly knows he is perpetrating a foul deed. If not, why should be conceal all from his kind and amiable wife, who is gentle as a lamb in spirit, but firm as a rock in principle? Had death entered her family, it would not have been such a shock to her hopes and feelings as this utter desertion of principle in her husband. One word more, and I have done. At the April town-meeting, all the town-officers, who were Odd Fellows, were put out of office, from the professional gentleman to the delver in the drrt.

most cruel and inhuman murder committed by a man named West, upon a slave, the property of Dr. Hugh Marshall, near Selma. The negro, we understand, was whipped to death—his body is said to have been disgustingly Iscerated. West had lately come to this State from Georgis, whither it is supposed he has fled.—Dallas (Ala.) Gazette, 4th inst.

Murder.-The Centreville Advocate of the 28 ult., gives the following particulars of a murder in Bibb county, Alabama:—Martin Walker, a worthy citizen of this county, who lived about four miles citizen of this county, who lived about four mies north of Maplesville, was shot through the heart with a rifle ball, on last Sunday evening, while fastening the door of his stable, by a negro boy belonging to Mrs. Riggins, the mother-in-law of Walker. The negro had taken the gun with which the murder was perpetrated, from the house of one of the neighbors, on Sunday evening, and did not return it until two or three hours after dark, which caused suspicion to rest upon him. As soon as this was known, steps were taken, and the negro was arrested on Monday, while he was busily engaged in assisting to dig the while he was busily engaged in assisting to dig the grave for the interment of the deceased. Soon after he was taken into custody, he acknowledged his guilt, but he assigns no reason for the atrocious crime

which sticks and bindgeons were used. Our informant states that at one time, some five or six of the students were knocked down, or lying prostrate on the ground. One, we lament to hear, who received a violent blow on the head, died of the wounds on Saturday night.

The students were driven off, but afterwards returned with a reinforcement, and were about to make another attack, when the citizens interfered and stopped them. Two of the showmen were apprehended and lodged in jail.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have heard from other and reliable sources, more facts connected with the affray. The name of the student who was killed, was — Glober, of the State of Alabama. He was a mild, quiet and amiable young gentleman, not engaged in the affray, but acting as pacificator. He was in the midst of the combatants, endeavoring to quell the riot, when he received the blow that unfortunately terminated his existence.

Another Tragedy .- The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette was John J. Bailey, which young Glover was killed, was John J. Bailey, we understand, has been arrested. He got on the cars about six miles lie Baildings. There being no provocation for the this side of Beaver Dam, when he was recognized by one of the students, who was on his way down. Bailey denired his name, but the student, who recognized him made, cath to his identity, and help the made cath to his identity, and help.

Fatal Rencontre.-The Lexington (Missouri) Adrate rencours.— The Lexington (Missours) Advertiser of the 28th ult. states that an affray took place in that city on the 17th ult. which resulted in the death of Richard Jenkins. Mr. J. was at the grocery of a German named Cleff, when a difficulty arose between them. Cleff fired a pistol loaded with buckshot, six of which took effect in the abdomen of Jenkins. He died in about an hour.

The Texas News of the 10th states that Captai Haigler, formerly a member of Congress from San Patricio county, was not long since shot through the heart by a Mr. Pool. The act was committed in the town of Goliad. Capt. Haigler expired instantly, and Pool was placed under arrost. The circumstances which led to this unfortunate event are not given.

Lamentable Occurrence.—We learn from the Independence, Mo. Expositor, that during the sitting of a magistrate's court, recently, in Van Buren county, a Mr. Extes and a Mr. Anderson had a personal conflict, which resulted in the instant death of the latter. The difficulty originated in Anderson impeaching the testimony of Estes, which the latter resented, and the encounter immediately ansued. Anderson got Estes down, and was dealing heavy blows upon him, when Estes drew a penknife, and stabbed him some hall dozen times, and he fell back a lifeless corpse. Estes was sdmitted to bail, and it is rumored that he has since disappeared; some suppose for the purpose of evading justice, while others think he has been summarily dealt with by Anderson's friends. Horrible.—On Saturday, 25th ult., near Hagers

town, Md., a German woman by the name of Many-braker, committed an assault upon Henry Caldwell, by striking him upon the head with the sharp part of an axe. The wound, it is said, will probably result in the death of Caldwell. Another Dreadful Murder .- The Feliciana Whi

contains a communication from Greensburg, La., dated March 26th, which details a most revolting case of cold-blooded murder. The unfortunate victim was Mr. Wm. Self.

Mr. Wm. Self.

It seems that on Sunday night, the 28th ult. while sitting by his own fireside, in the midst of his family, he was instantly killed by some assassin who shot him through a window, lodging eight buck shot in his body, one of which passed directly through the

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amitted in Wilkinson county. Mr. Jar inter, was sitting beside a table, coan is lady, on the evening of the 19th ult., and discharged a gun, which took effec-neek bone, and passed through the other jaw is broken, his tongue nearly sufshot passed through his nose, one twelve buck-shot lodged in his he hopes entertained of his recovery.

Fatal Afray.—A difficulty occurre alley in Macon, on the 31st ult, between the latter. Collins, which result of the latter. Collins fired five times upisted at Dannelly, who was alighly arm. The latter discharged his pist second ball of which proved fatal.—

Detection of a Murderer. The Spournal of the 1st inst. states that Dave, for whom a reward of six hund been offered, and who is the suppose Capt. Nathaniel Vance, of Laurena si ed in Spartanburg jail on Monday las

A Dragoon Murdered.—Last night a week private belonging to the company of U.S. Da stationed near Evansville, was murdered as place in the most cowardly manner, by Makin ring, a citizen of the United States.

Bloody Affray.—On Saturday night, some words, we understand, passed between Mr. Da McIntire, of the firm of McIntire & Brother city, and Mr. Worden Pope Mercer, a clerk ory & Co's. lettery office. Last night, the matter midnight, the parties met, accidentall at the corner of Third and Market Si Mercer shot Mr. McIntire in the bend with Mr. McIntire was taken to Walker's cof. his brain coxing in large quantities from hash possible aid was rendered him, but he died at he Mr. Mercer is now in costedy—Leaissile Jan Thursday.

Horrible Murder in New Albany-We lean in German named Jacob Fess, a cooper by the horribly cut and mangled his wife with at in Monday last, that she died yesterday moning he oney was said to have been the cause. Fess we rested, and is now in the New Albany jail-lea Courier, of Thursday.

Homicide.—A man named James More as badly beaten at a tavern in Huntaville, North Callina, some days ago, that he died of the words brusses. The landlord and bar-keeper were ares charged with the crime, but released for second

Convicted of Murder.—Burney, the abre of John White, charged with the murder of Palar a slave of Mr. E. B. White, was tried gesterist in jury of freeholders, Magistrates G. W. Coop J. A. Gyles presiding. He was found guit, sentenced to be bung on the fourth Friday (the May.—Charleston Mercury, Saturday.

Another Tragical Afray.—Mr. E. T. Alia, shot at Bradenburgh, Ky. last week, by Wa. I tain. The ball entered the abdomes, and pass tirely through the body, came out sear the bone. It is said that Alie grossly insulted his of Fountaine, and that in consequence, the him at sight. Able is not expected to live. Afray.-The Columbus (Ga.) Times of the

Afray.—The Columbus (Ca.) Times of the inst. says:—'One of those bloody rencontravia scandalize the age in which we live, took the Saturday last, between S. F. Wingate and John ley. It originated in an old quarrel which bake afresh in a billiard room—Conley is said to built the aggressor, and after some words and and Wingate fired at the head of the other at the fam. Wingate fired at the head of the other at of a few feet, and shattered his jaw. caped to Alabama, and Conley is in a pruation.

A shocking murder was committed in the min St. Landry, La. Intely, upon the body of a long young girl. The corpus was picked up not mouth of the Cotsubleau. No clue to the pen tora has as yet been discovered.

Murder at Fort Scott.—A detachment of sight goods of company A. under command of livel his tleasy, arrived here on Sunday evening last, size of their company in irons,—a man name he charged with shooting a fellow-soldier anced lime to the second of the case which fore the U. S. District Court at St. Louis. Tacking grew out of whipping a dog!—Jefferson (high Outrage and Probable Murder .- A man

Brown, a resident of Jonesberough, Ten was cently shot by another named Jacob Harry, in walking with his wife, and though not each tile the hopus were entertained of his suring, he fled immediately. The affair originated is to greement between the parties concerning was

A wagoner named Martin, passing through pike in the county of Orange, Virginia, either or attempted to strike a child with his whip eral individuals, on his return, assaulted in beat him so severely that he died. Four of the were imprisoned.

Affray.—The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat pital es an account of an affray between Cd. High and Joseph Jernigan at Cuthbert, Randolph Oct the 29th ult., which resulted in the death of that ter, from a rifle shot. The Coroner's juy promused it self-defence. A man named Alexander Goslin has been a

mitted to jail in Prince William County, 7a.000 picion of having murdered a few days sine, am named James Gudfrey.

A young man named Johnson Spaulding, win-sides near Leonardtown, in St. Mary's some, is shot a deaf and dumb negro last week. Athel, denied having shot the man, and took as one as effect. Afterwards he confessed the set, is treat that it was accidental. He has absended, and is A Rose .- The Frederick (Md.) Herald leans for

quite a row took place at Emmittsburg on Se last. A black boy, who had kept a barber she knocked down in his shop, seized and tied by of the name of Thomas Finnegan, who was it him to a carriage in waiting to take him to false on the pretext that he was the slave of a lt. of Baltimore. While thus dragging him, ass of persons collected, who, feeling indignate treatment of the boy, interfered and rescording the hands of those who were about thus to improve the state of the state

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE subscriber would invite particular for to this advertisement, which he this may a place among the late improvements in Des He engages that the compensation for every into no foental Work, from the insertion of set to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, hall one half the amount charged by others, and as he only the cost of construction. He agrees, for that after sufficient time has elapsed to set the should the same prove to be inferior to any this city, or not be astisfactory to the paint money paid will be returned. The subscriber state that he has permission to refer to Laint state that he has permission to refer to Laint. imoney paid will be returned. The selections improve that the has permission to refer to Lair Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kind at all Operations have been performed, and mark that he has had several years expensed business, having been employed in the Destillishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having most lishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having most performed to the made by students, for two Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. (excepting that made by students,) for two half years—also the entire direction and mix two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently sill Emperor of Russia and the Sulfan of Turky one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Russetts Charitable Association at Quincy Hall, received a recenium.) received a premium.

J. GUNN, SURGEON DESTIST,

1. GUNN, SURGEON DESTIST,

115 COURT (CORNER OF SUBSERY)

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D. DENTIST.

INFORMS his friends and the public, be happy to serve them in all the value Dental art, according to the latest in Dr. G. has had upwards of seventeen times in the hunginess, and will warral to be hunginess, and will warral to be hunginess. ence in the business, a anner. Terms will be reasonable. Rooms at the Graham house, 23 Brattle size. March 13.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House, No. 20 Butolph-street, about half was between the bridge and Suffolk-streets, another

I. C. would respectfully inform the public has fitted up and opened his house to date with Board and Lodging those who is him with their patronage. He respectfully share. No pains will be spared to render it way a pleasant and agreeable house. Termerate.

THE

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THE EDIT Drag Sin,-la letter sign your column oint in it on me, however could not at It is not the lation direct, ree Church ag of the Am ear. There myself individe a from the Lloyd Garristom the orig

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Pres This letter day on whic Mr. Ferguse ments, in co numerous a power to condi-facts had acc duite as effe On visiting setts,) but a to a placard Garrisen as nounced his saturday, a saturday, a rar, And r giancing ow were abomi